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QVAE AD
RERVM BRITANNICARVM
MEMORIAM CONSERVANDAM
SOCIETAS ANTIQVARIORVM
LONDINI
SVMP TV SVO EDENDA CVRAVIT.
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THE RESERVATION, AND
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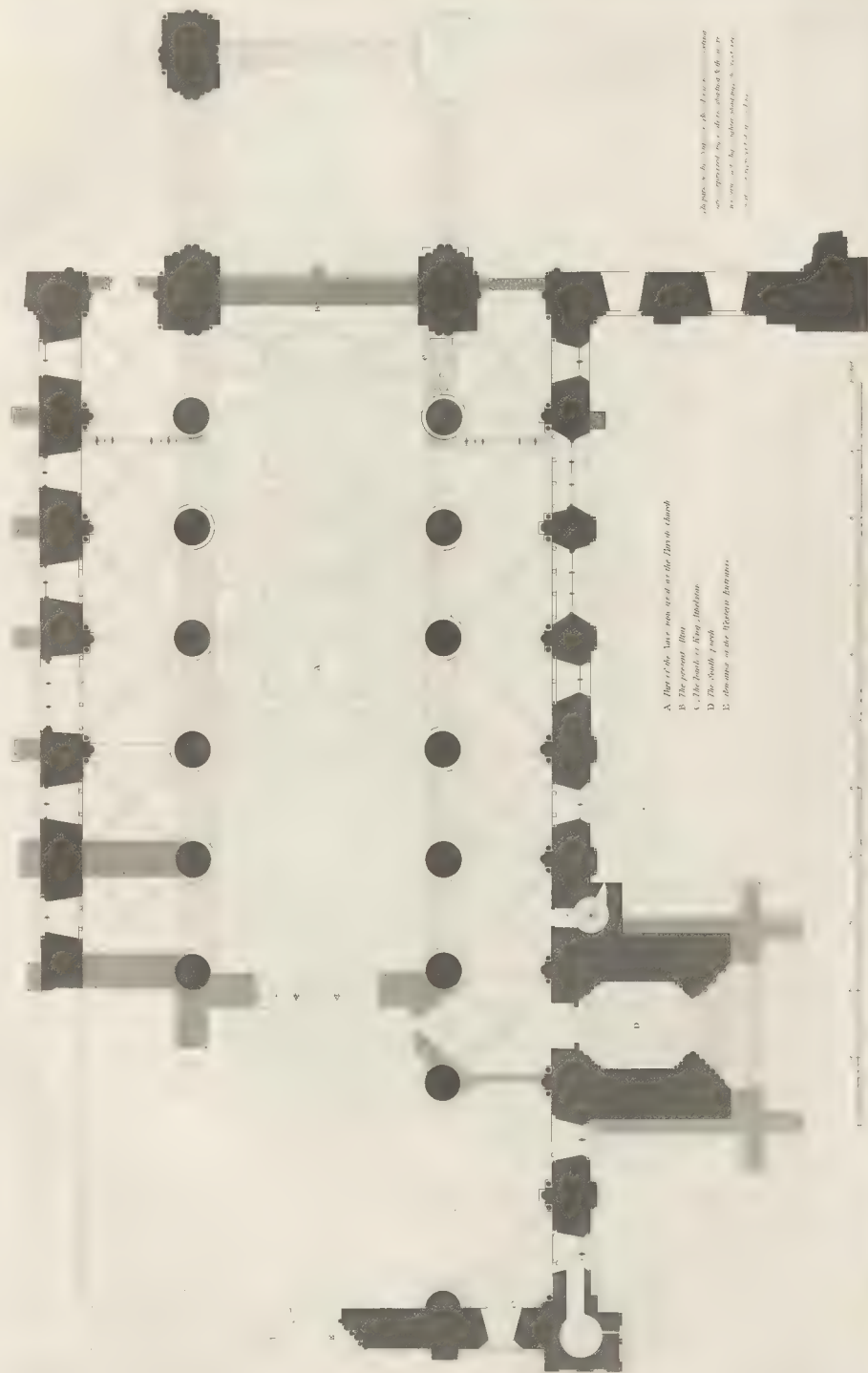
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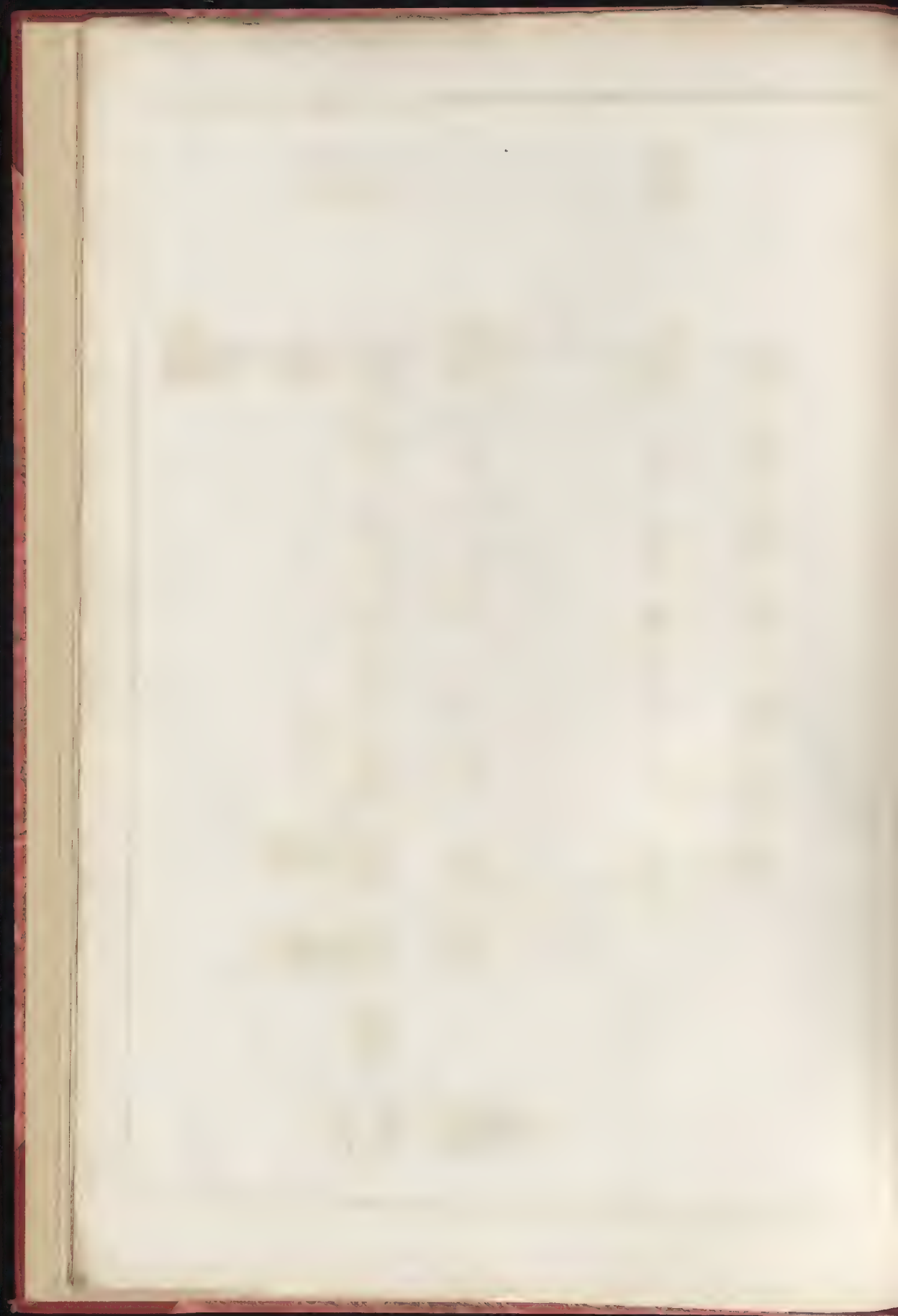
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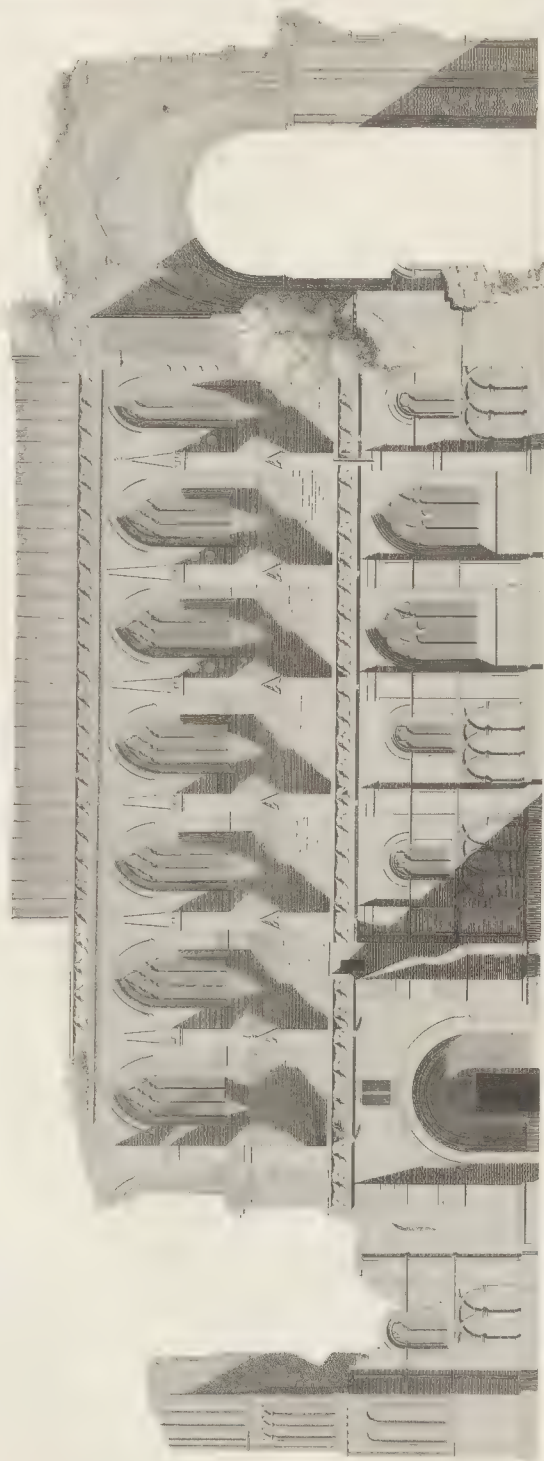


- A Plan of the nave and choir of the Abbey church
- B The present floor
- C The level of King's elevation
- D The South porch
- E elevation of the Western transept

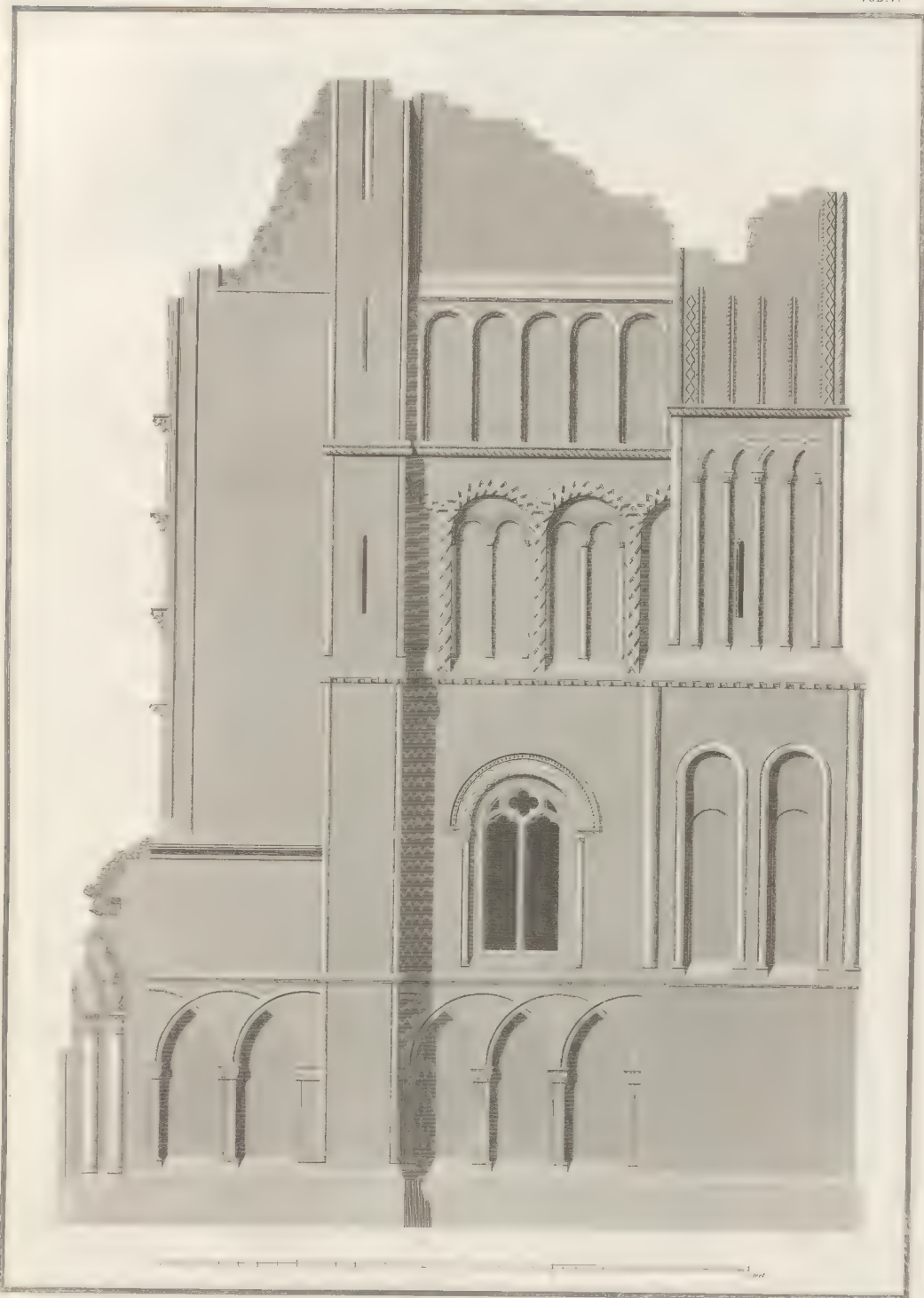
Adapted from the plan of the Abbey church as it appeared in 1840, after the removal of the choir and the destruction of the West tower. The plan is based on the plan of the Abbey church as it appeared in 1840, after the removal of the choir and the destruction of the West tower.

Plan of Malmesbury Abbey Church.





Elevation of the South side of Malmshury Abbey Church



Remains of the West front of Malpasbury Abbey Church

From a drawing by Mr. J. H. Sturt, 1841.

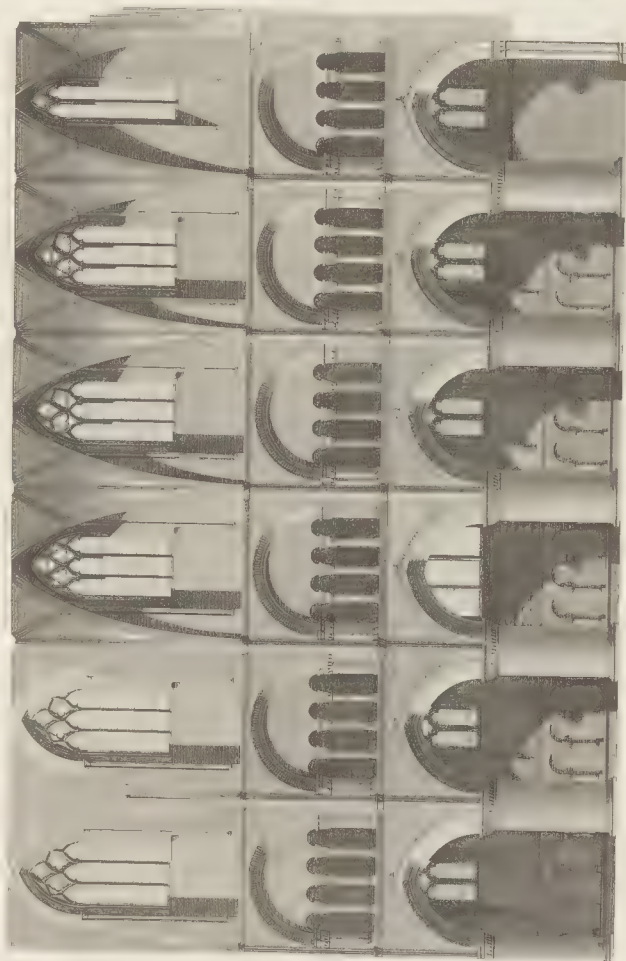
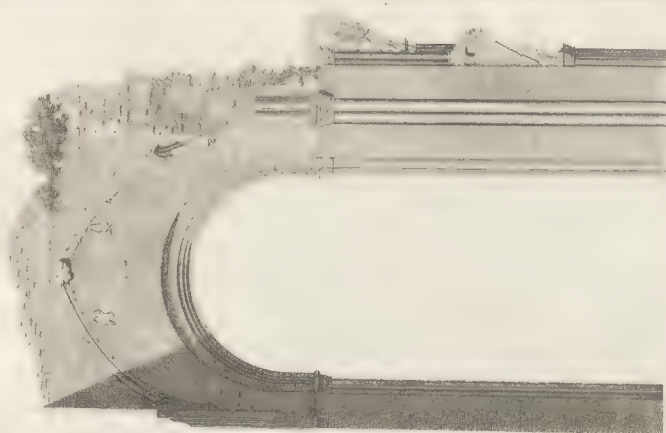


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

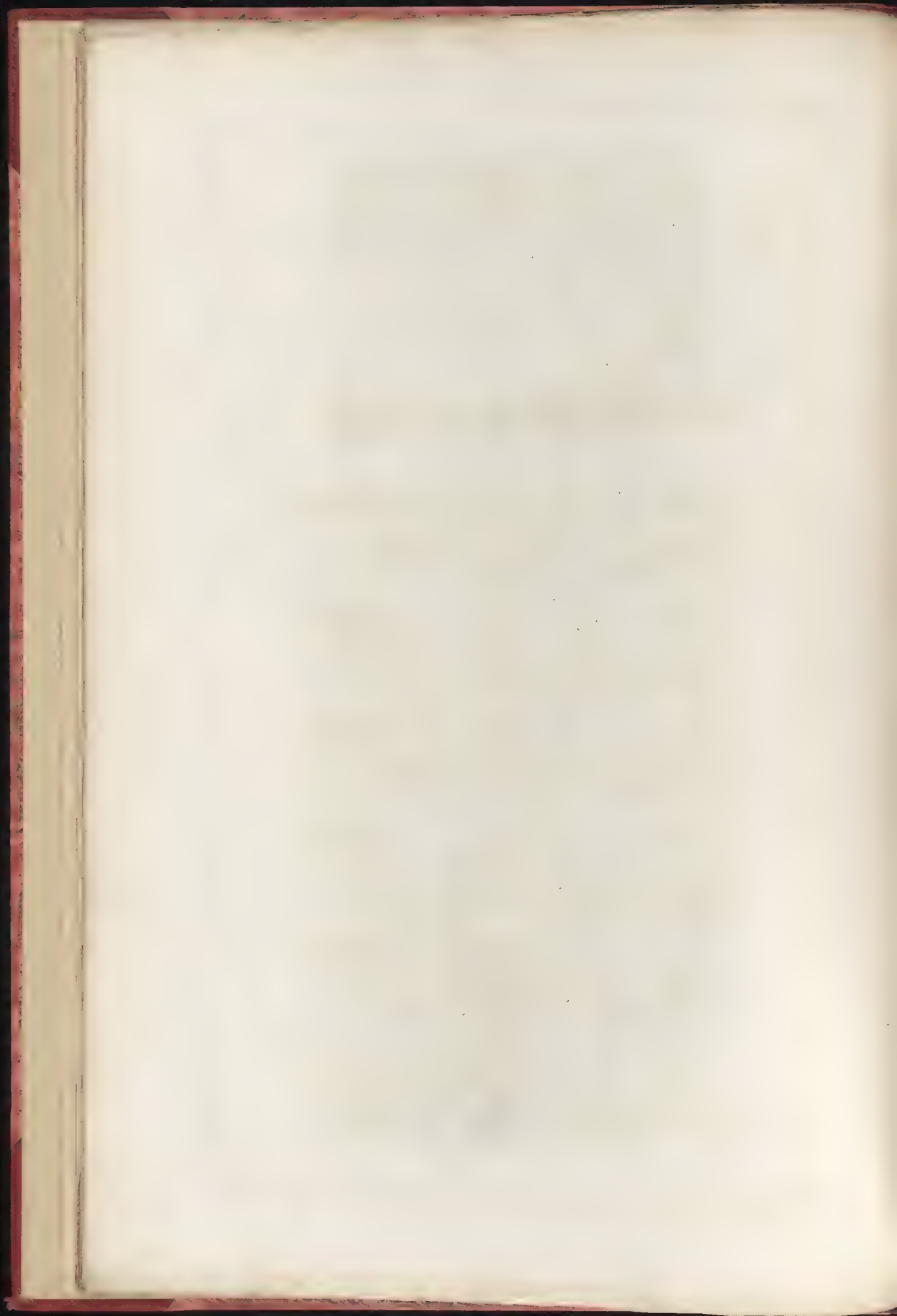
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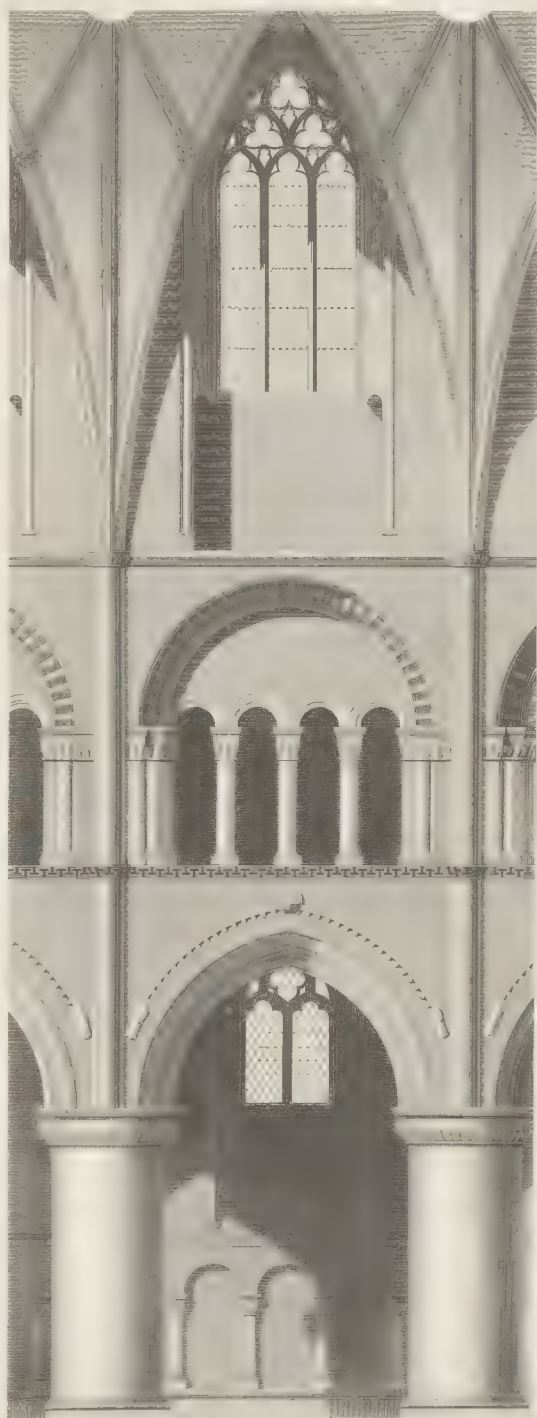
Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

View of the interior of the church of St. John the Baptist, showing the arches of the choir and the apse.



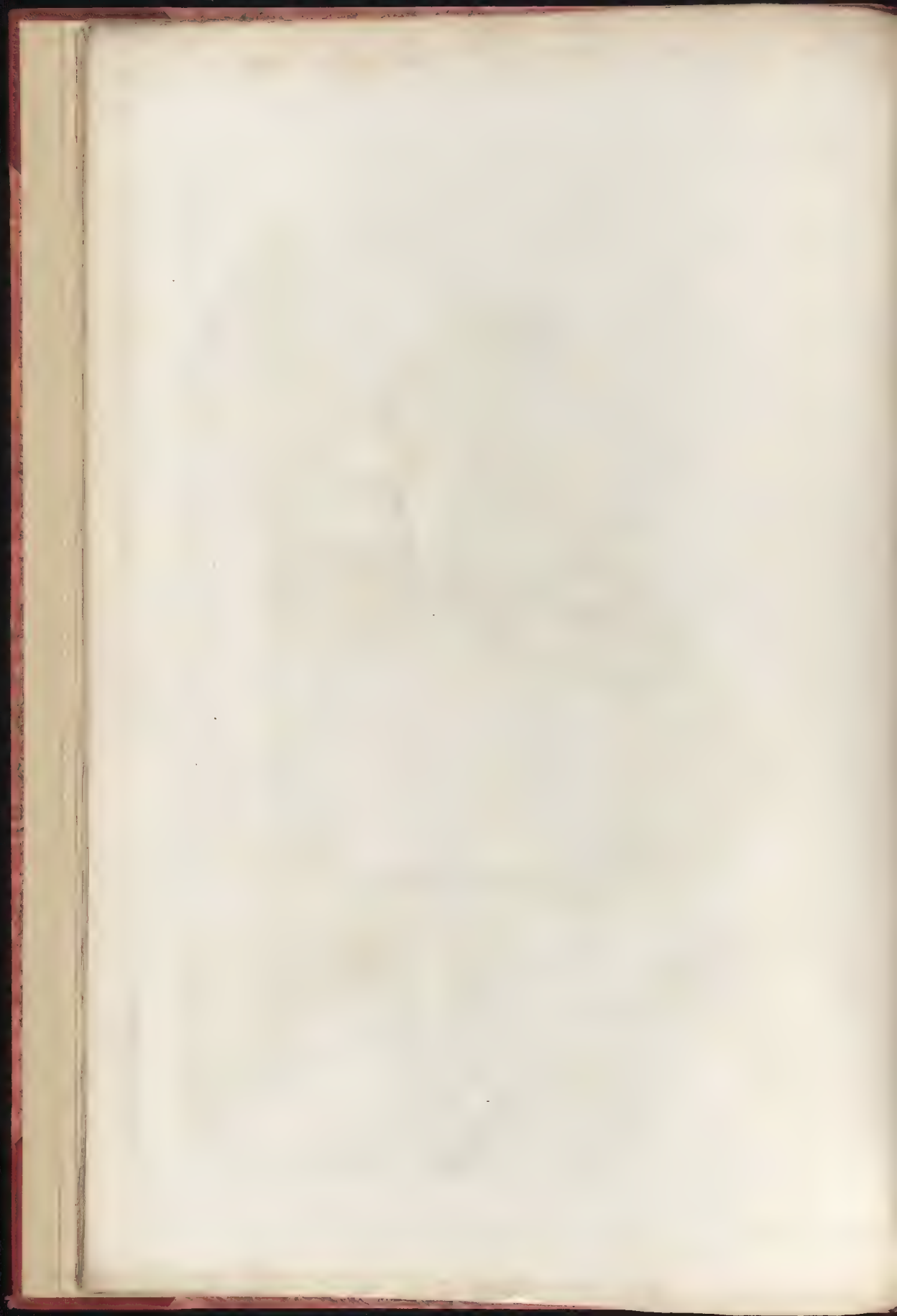


View of the Choir of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Rome.



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Plan of the Church, as it is at present.



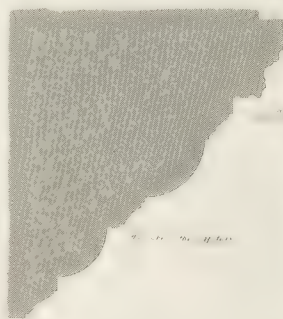
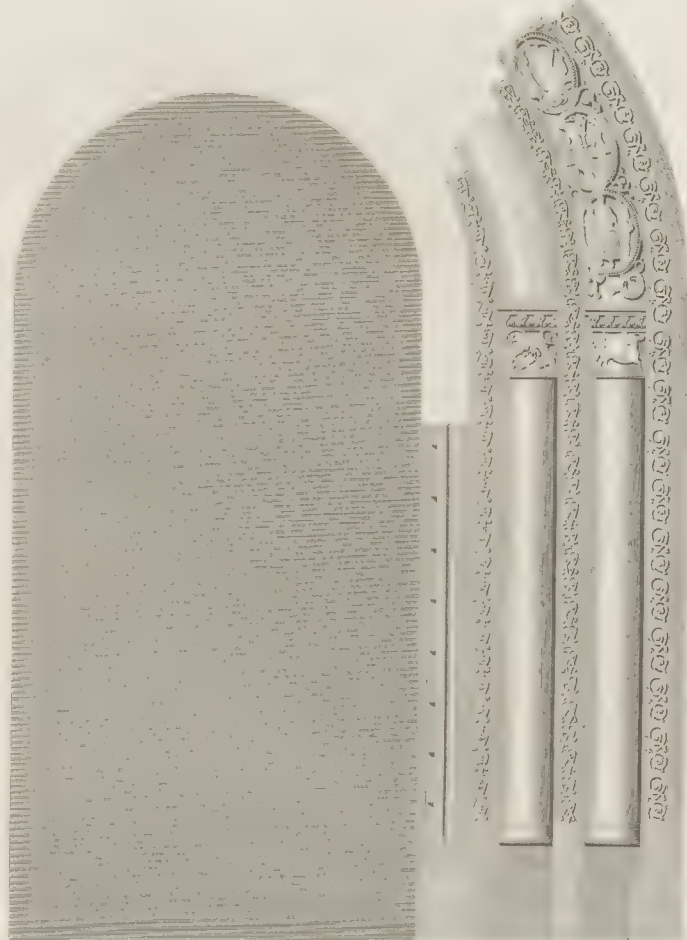
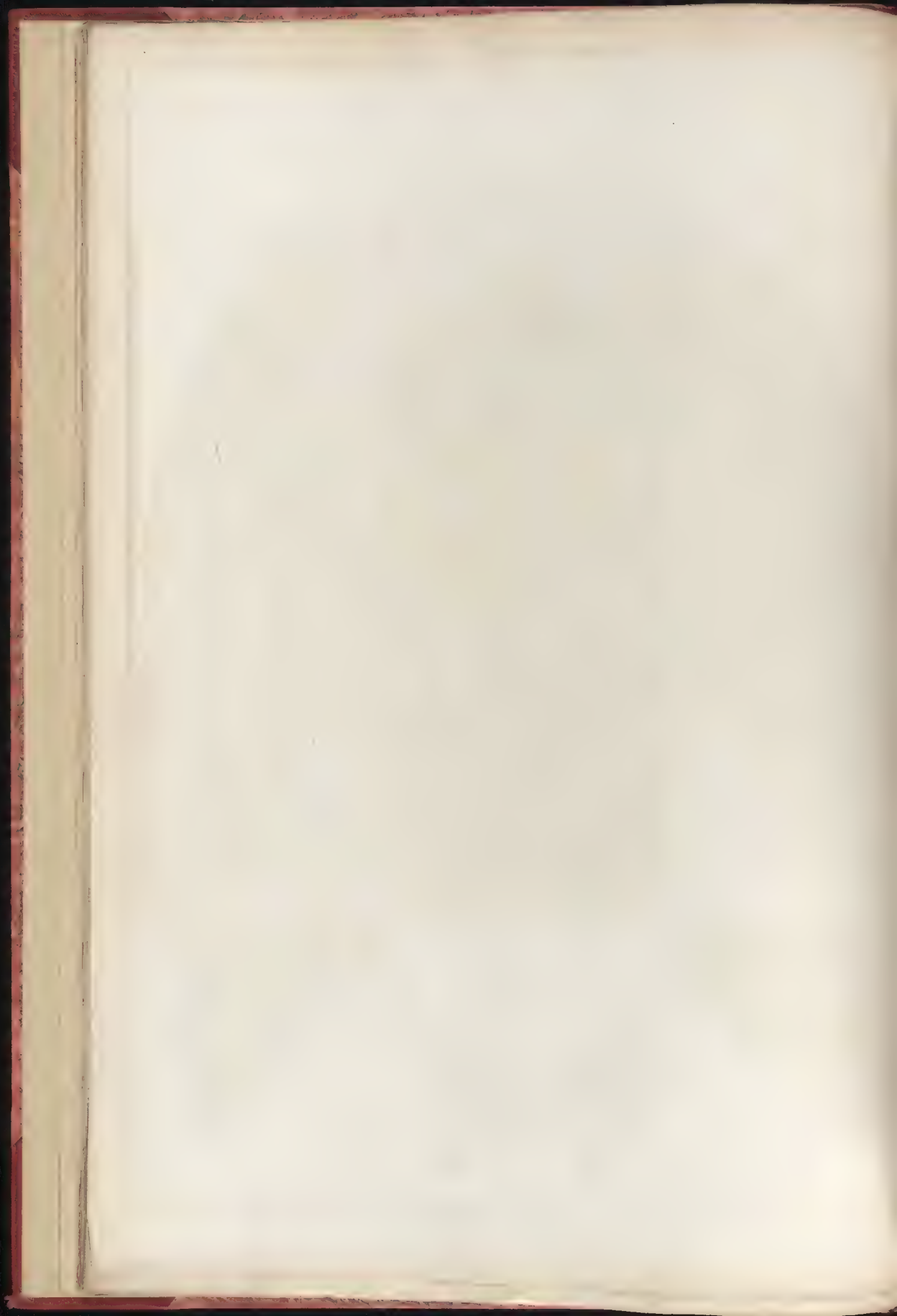


Fig. 1. The archway.







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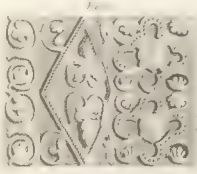


Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13

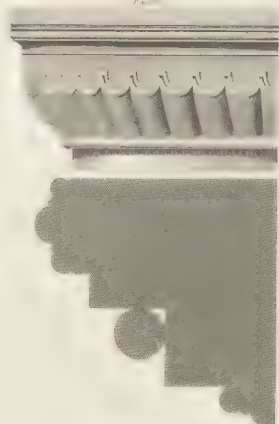


Fig. 14



Fig. 15



Fig. 16



Fig. 17

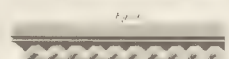


Fig. 18



Fig. 19

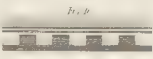
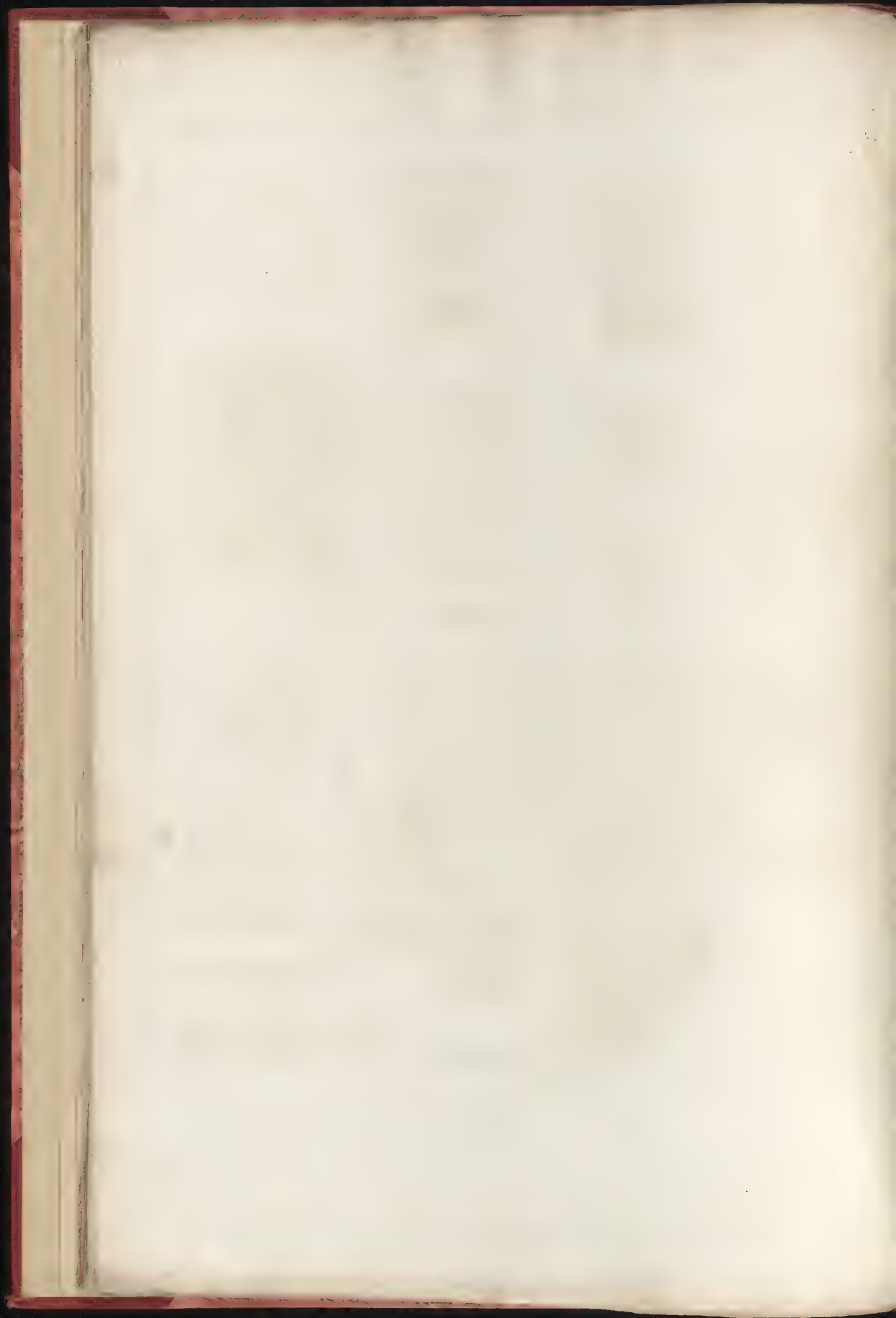


Fig. 20



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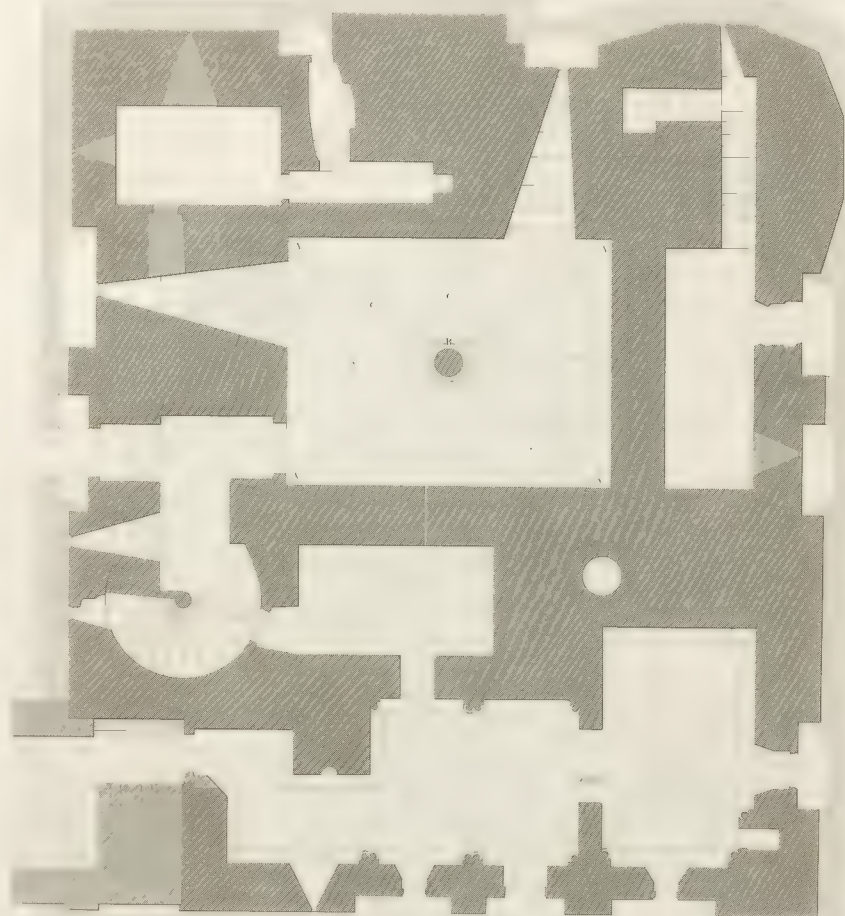
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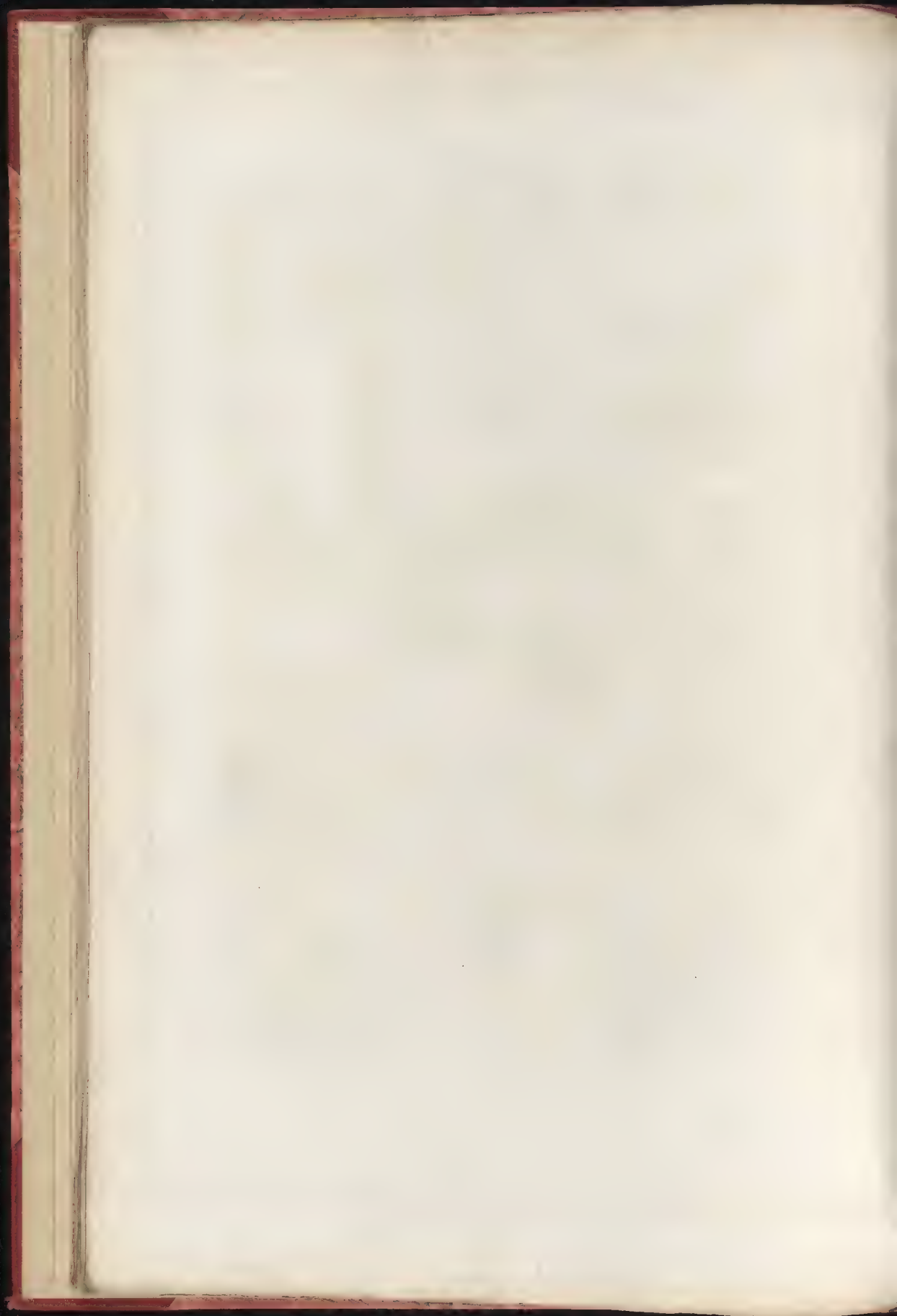
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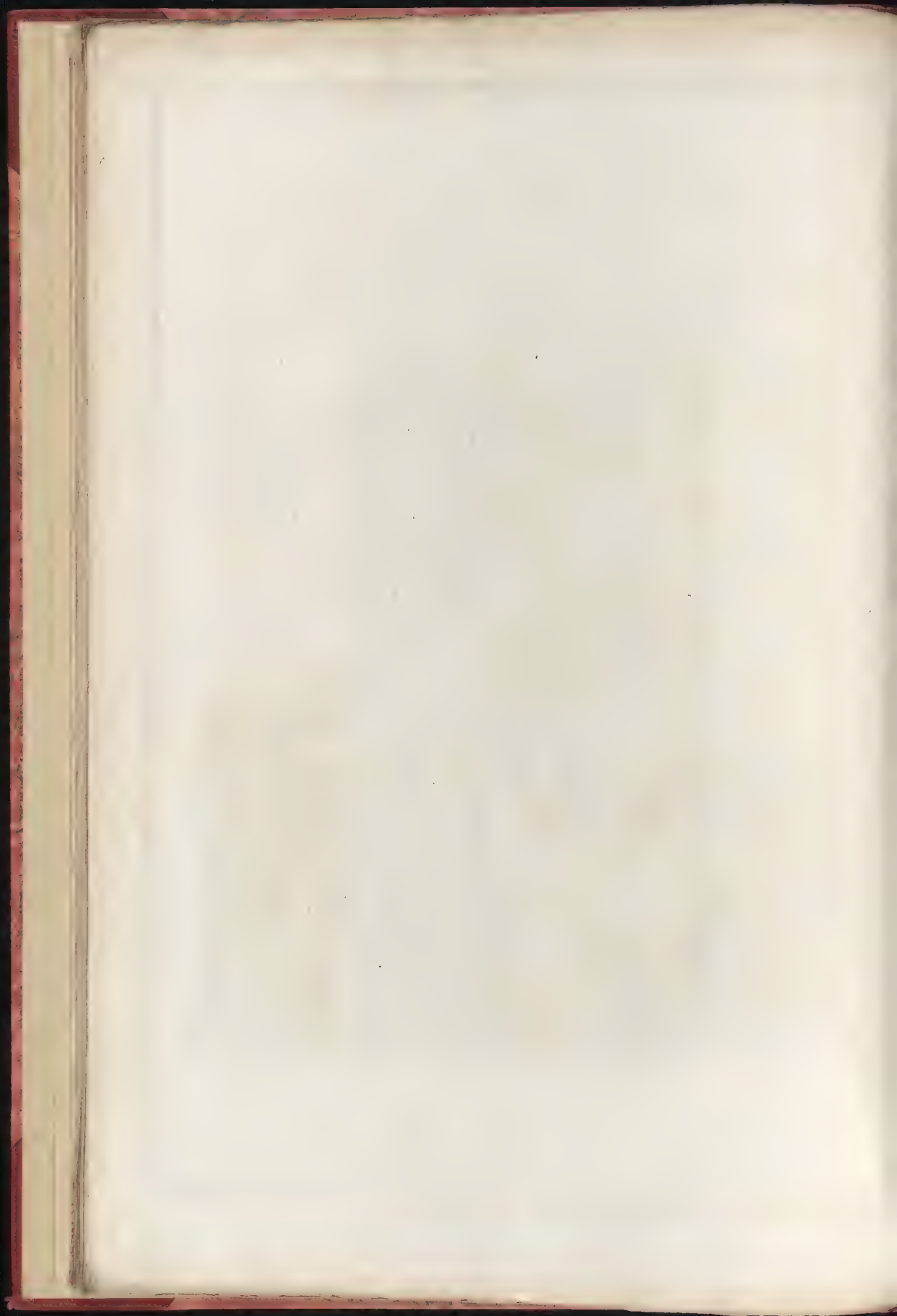




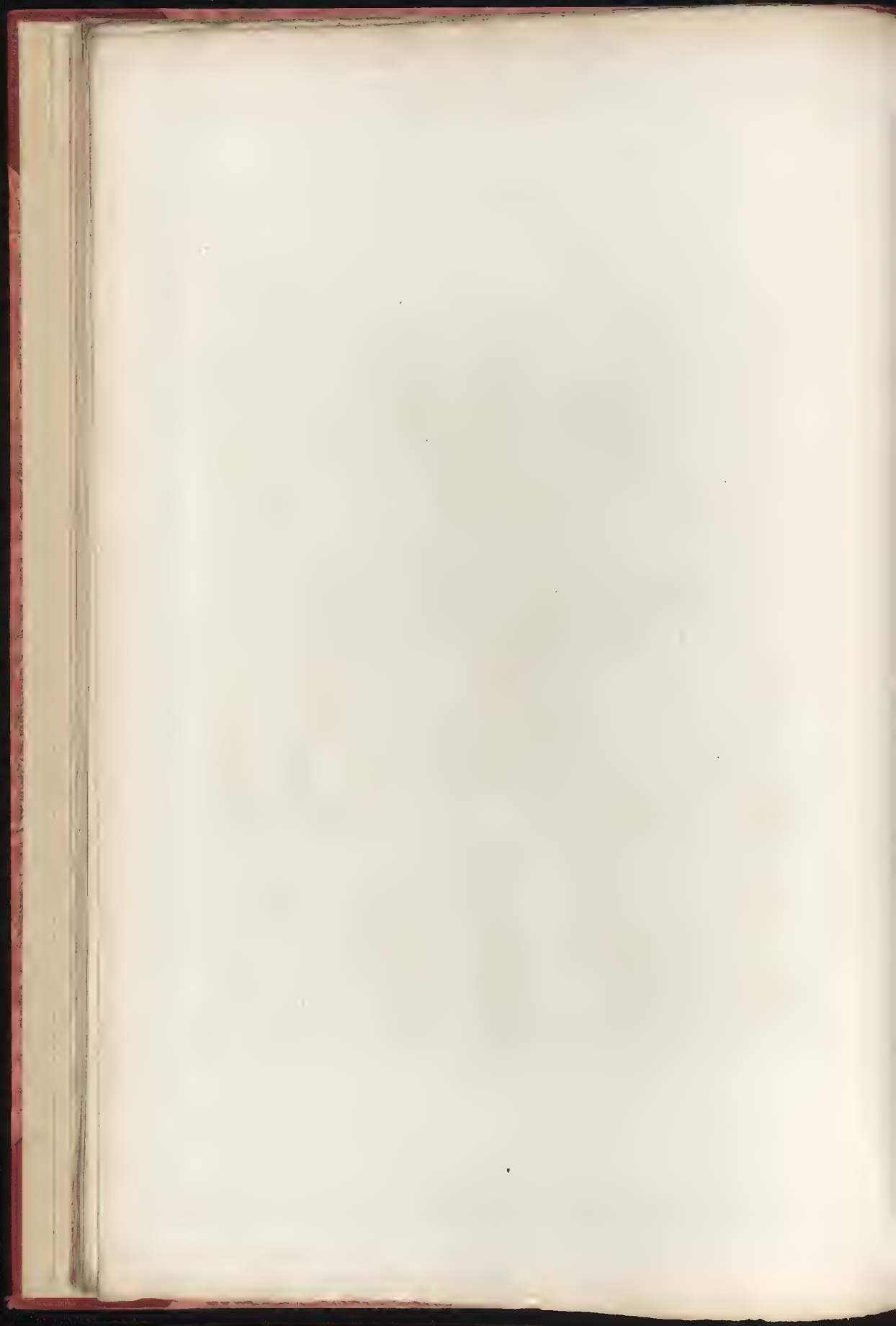




Elevation of the South Front of the Castle at Newcastle upon Tyne

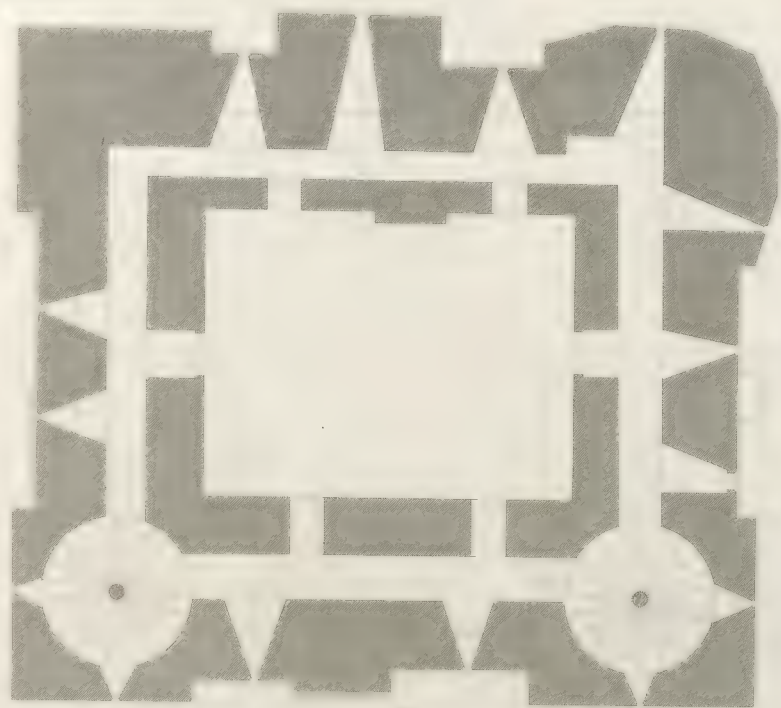


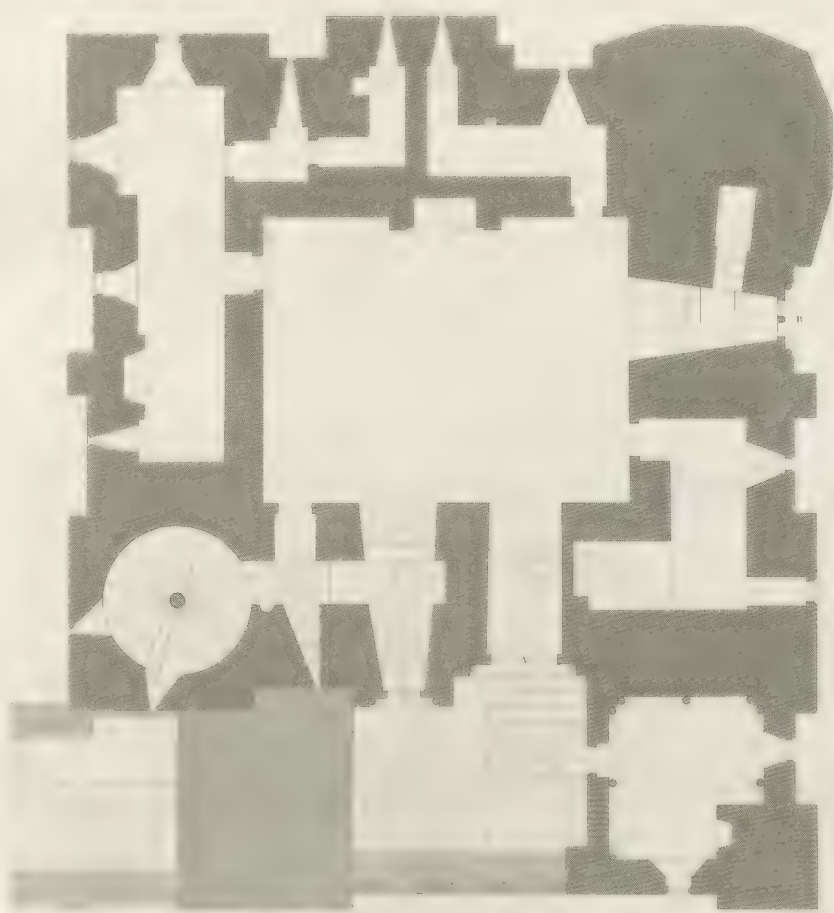




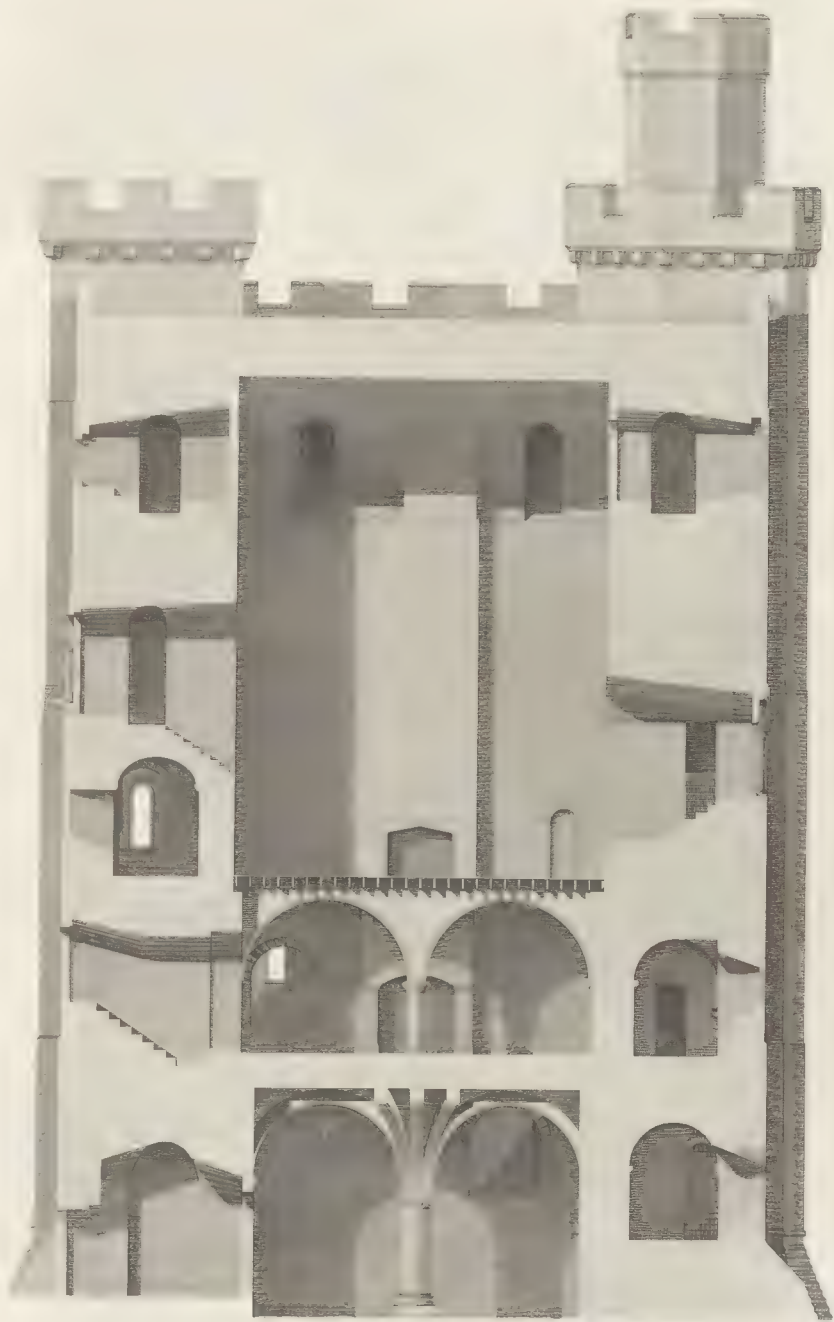


Elevation of the East Front of the Castle at Newcastle upon Tyne



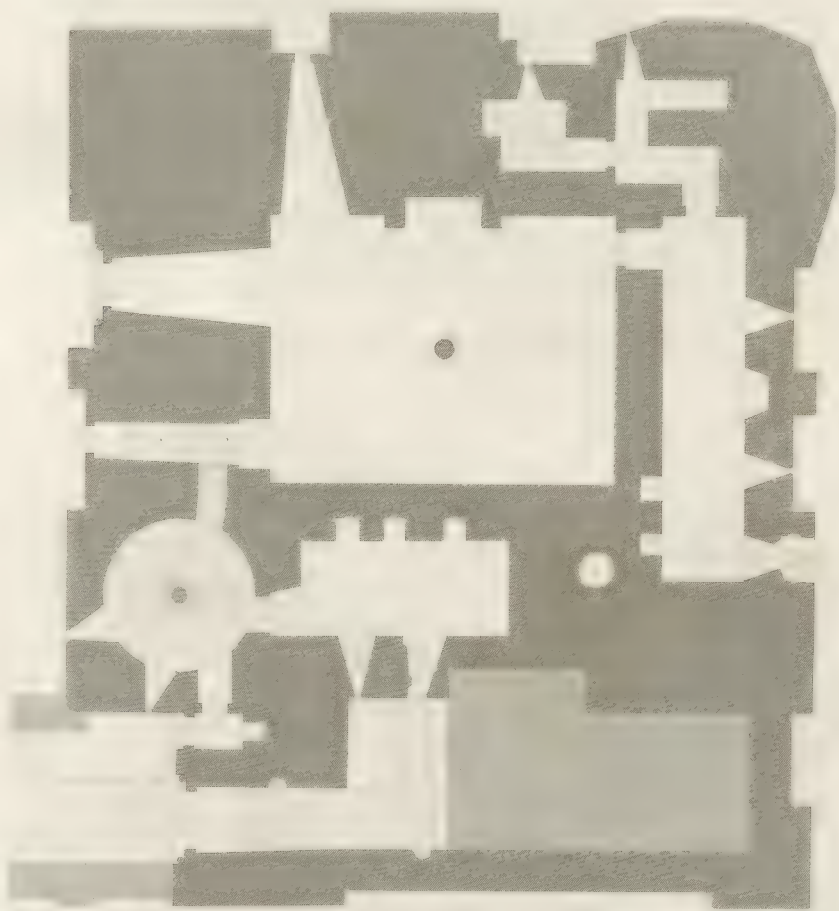


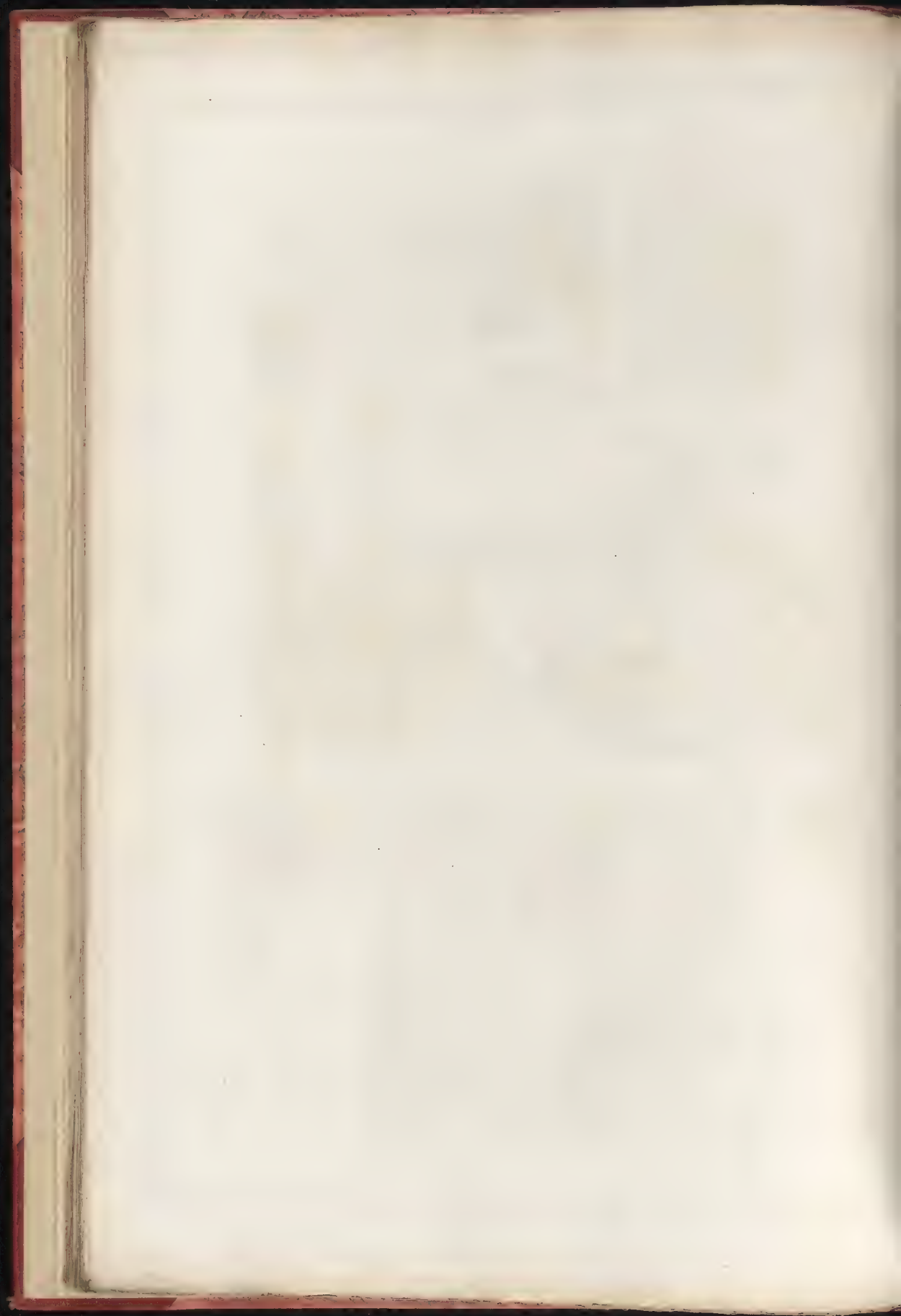


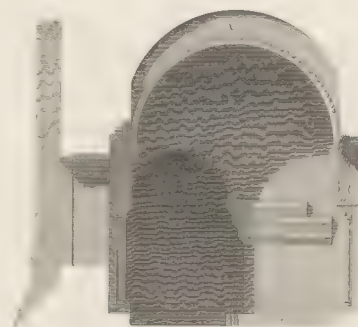
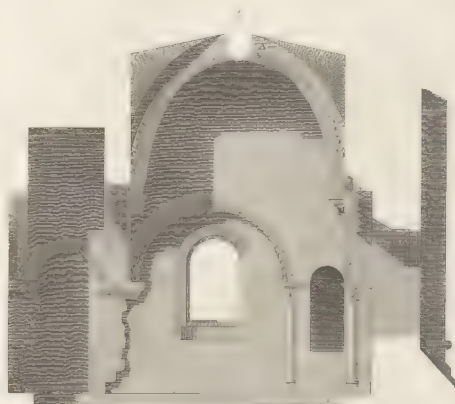
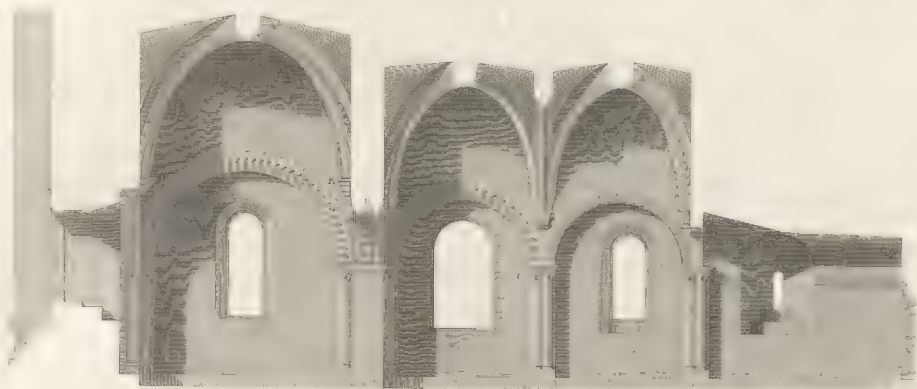


Scale 100 ft.

Section from North to South of the Castle at Newcastle upon Tyne







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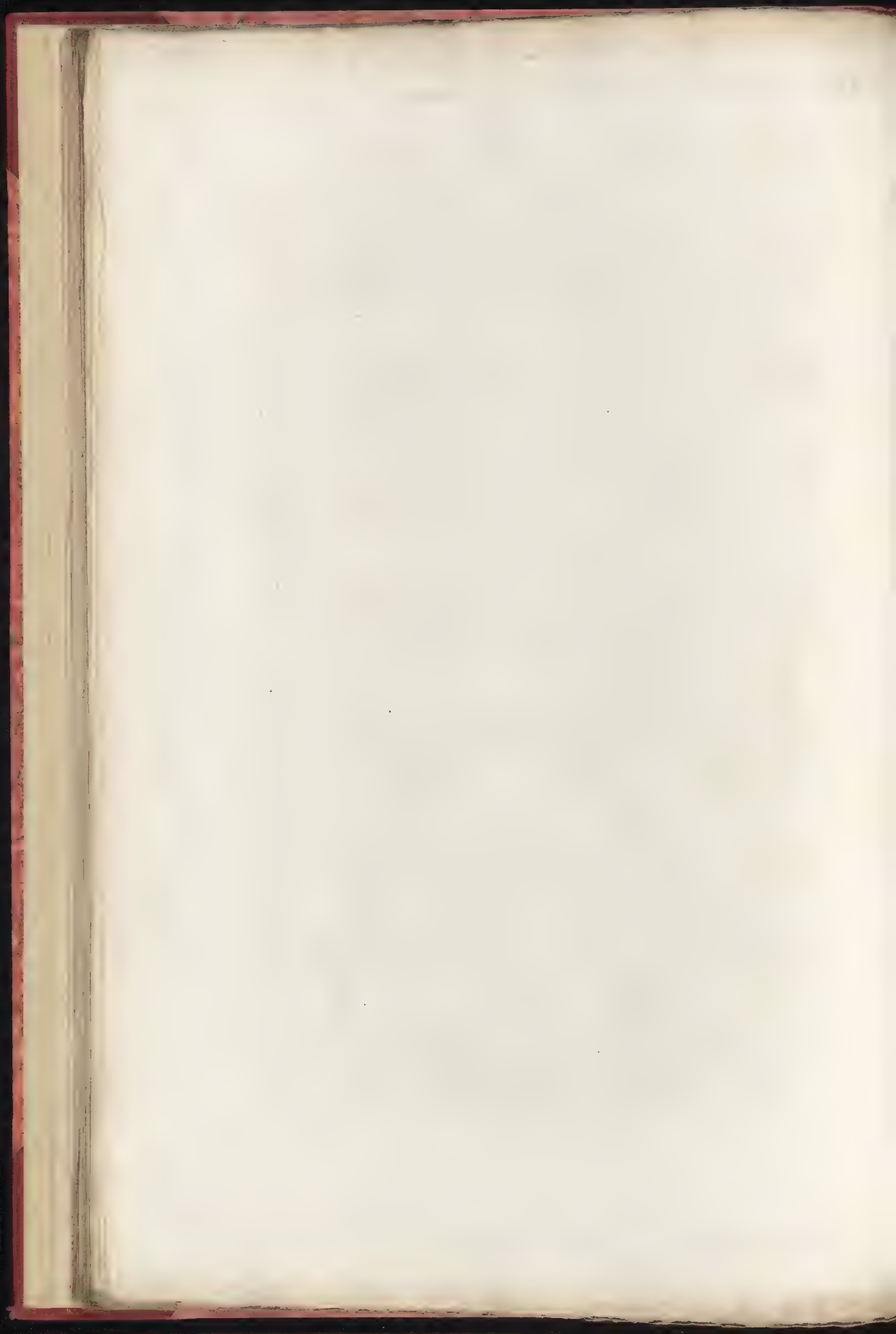
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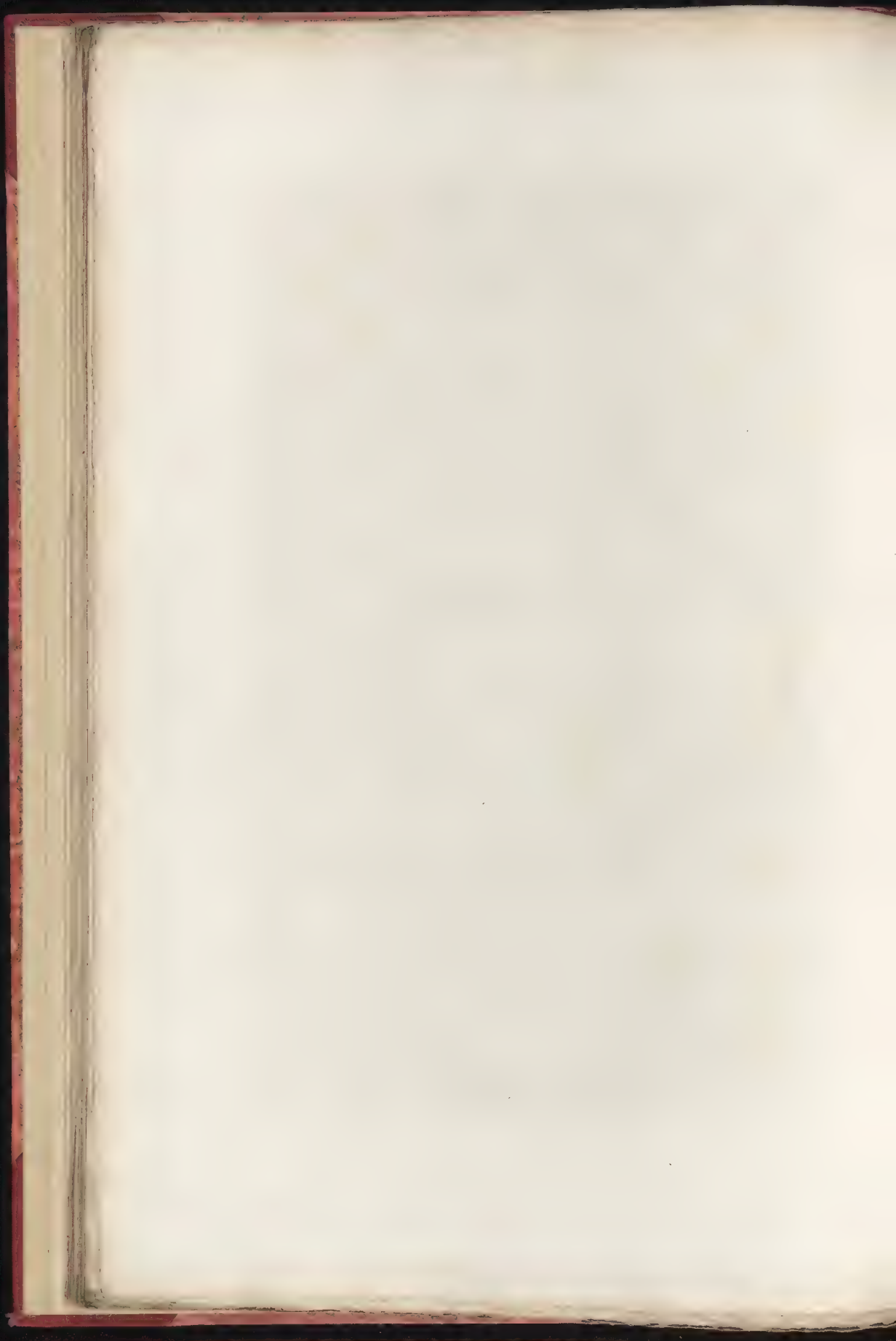


Plan of the church of St. John





View of the interior of the church of St. John the Evangelist, London.



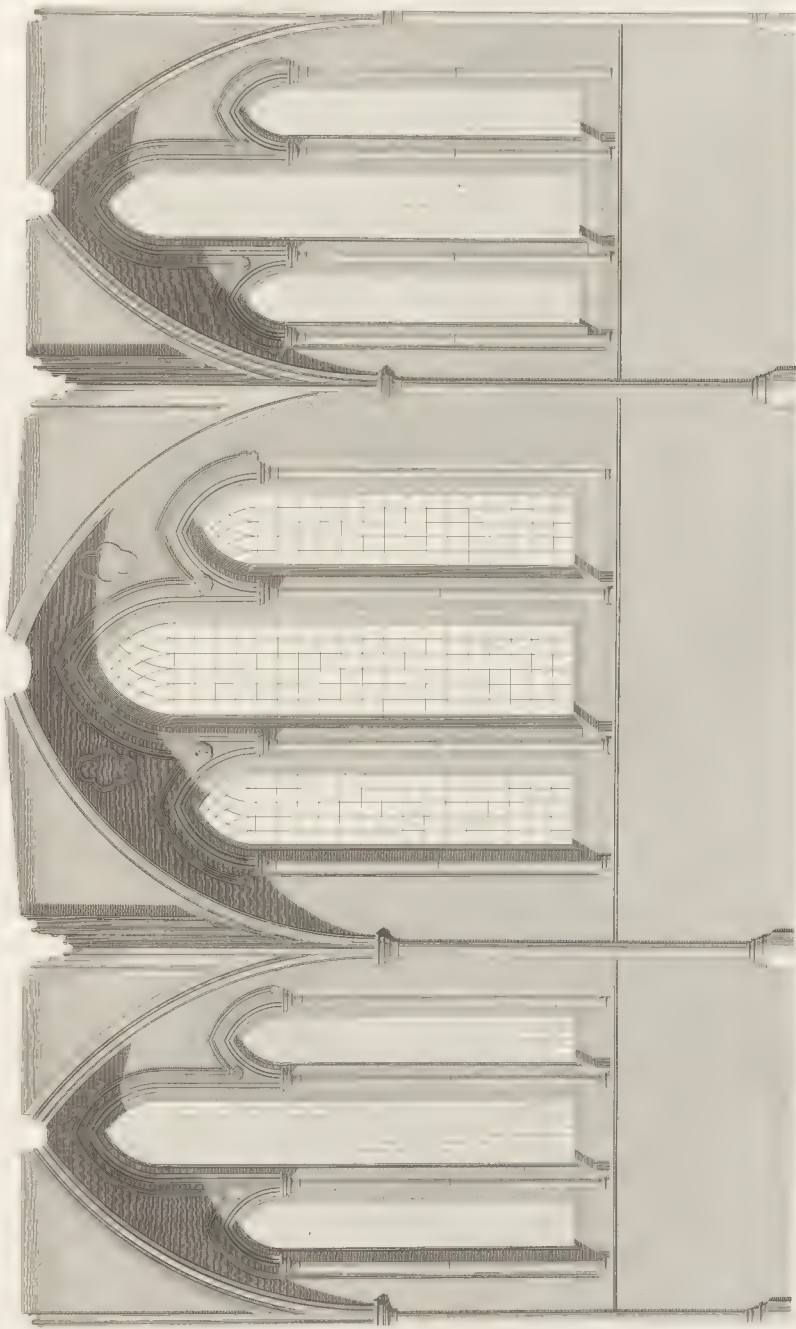
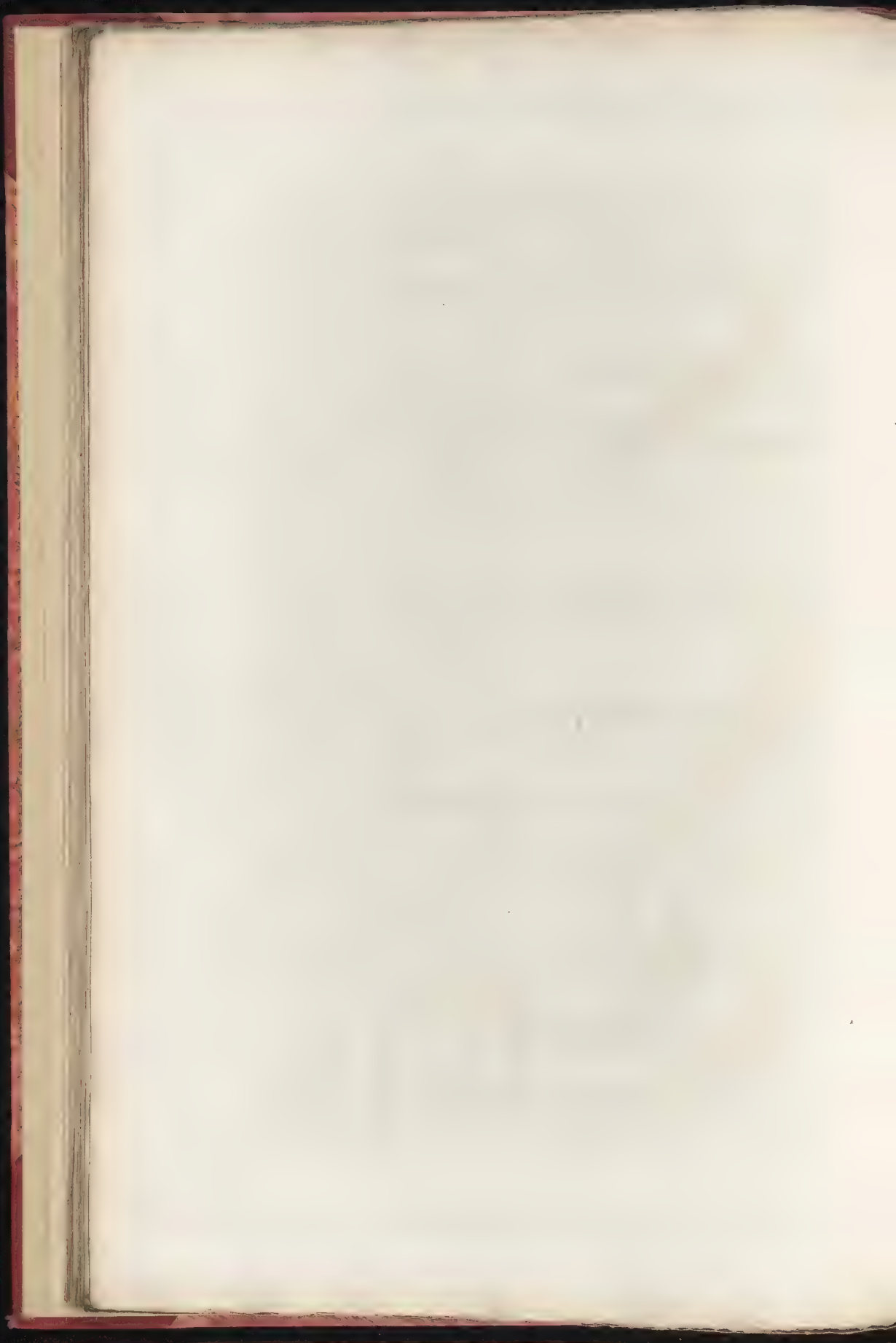
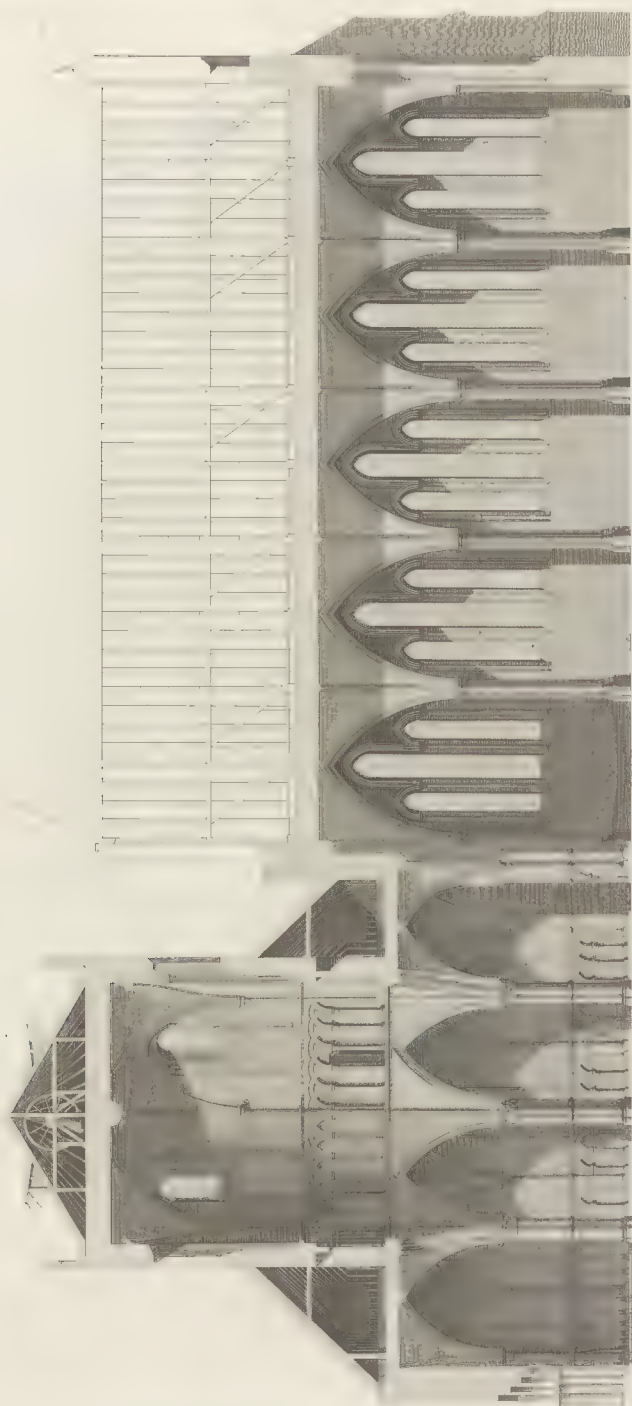


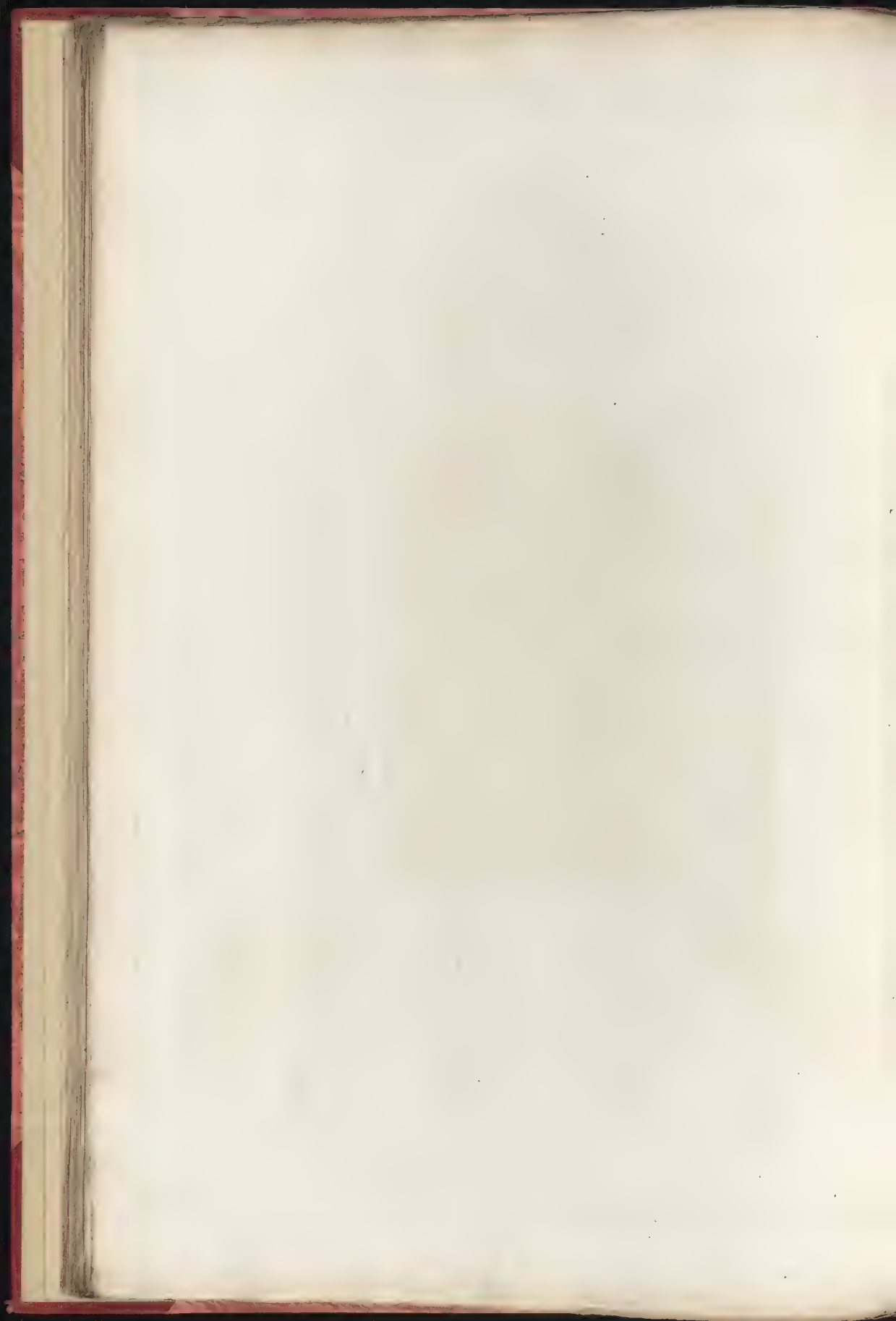
Fig. 1. - Cross-section of the Temple Church.

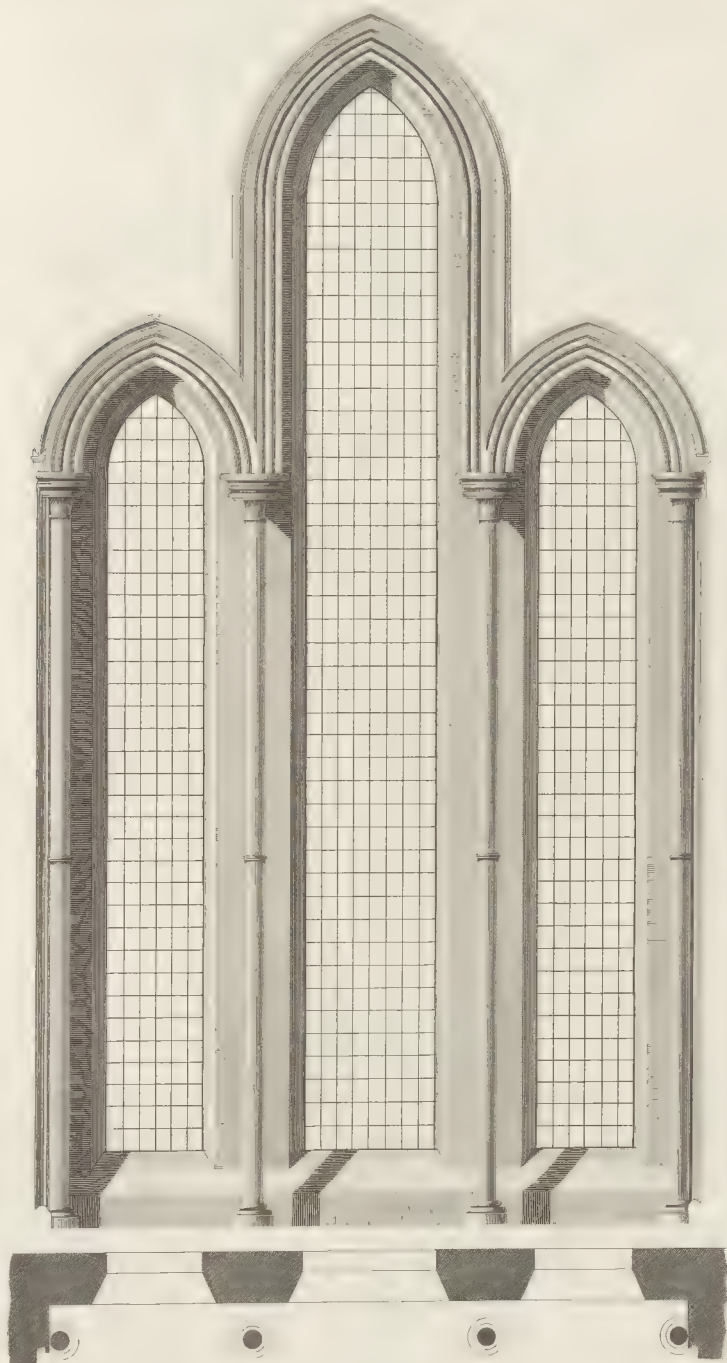




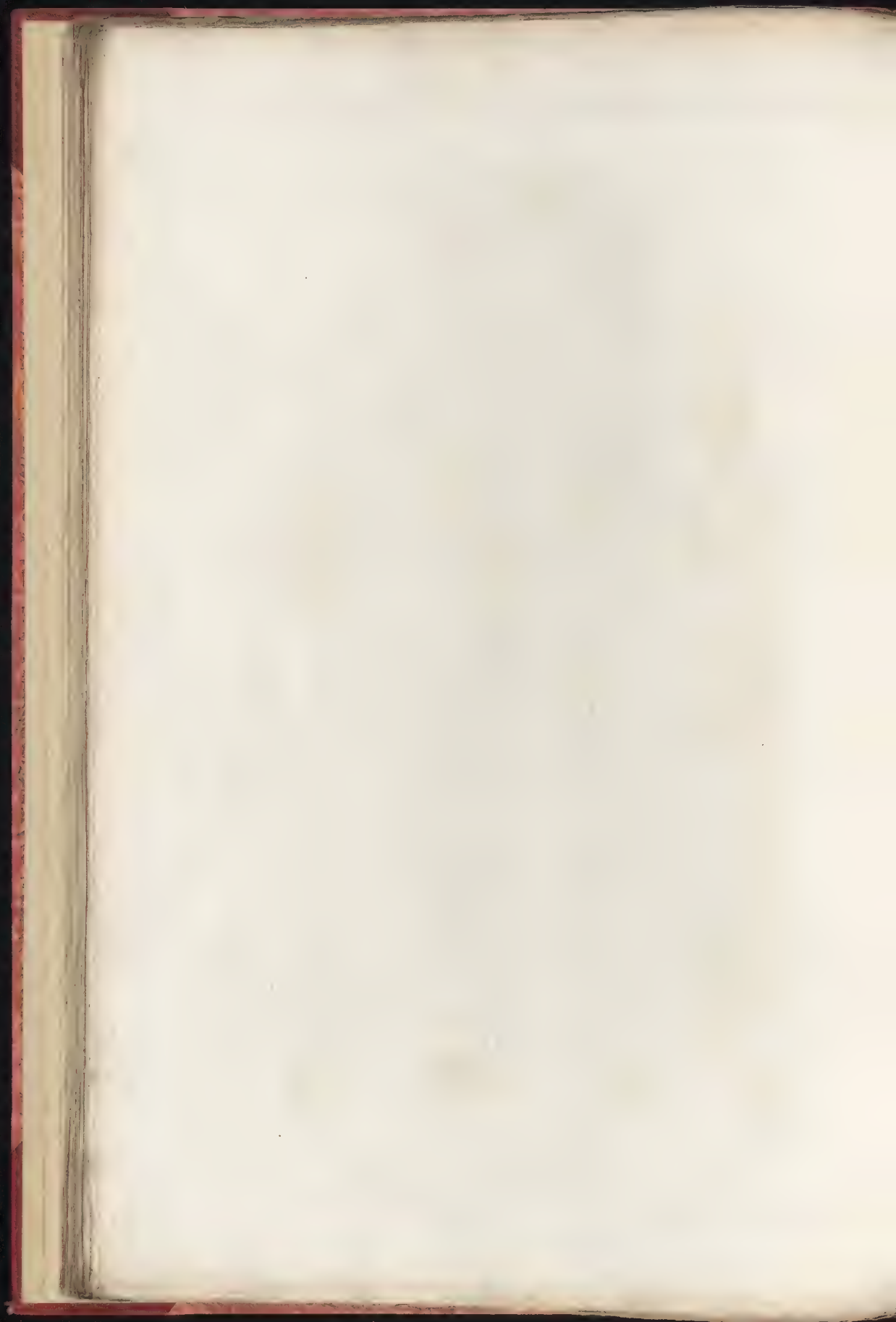
View of the interior of the church of St. John the Baptist, London.

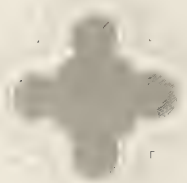
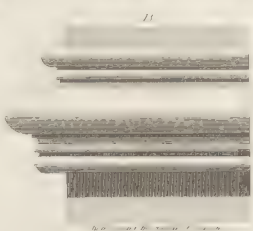
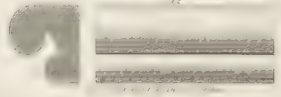


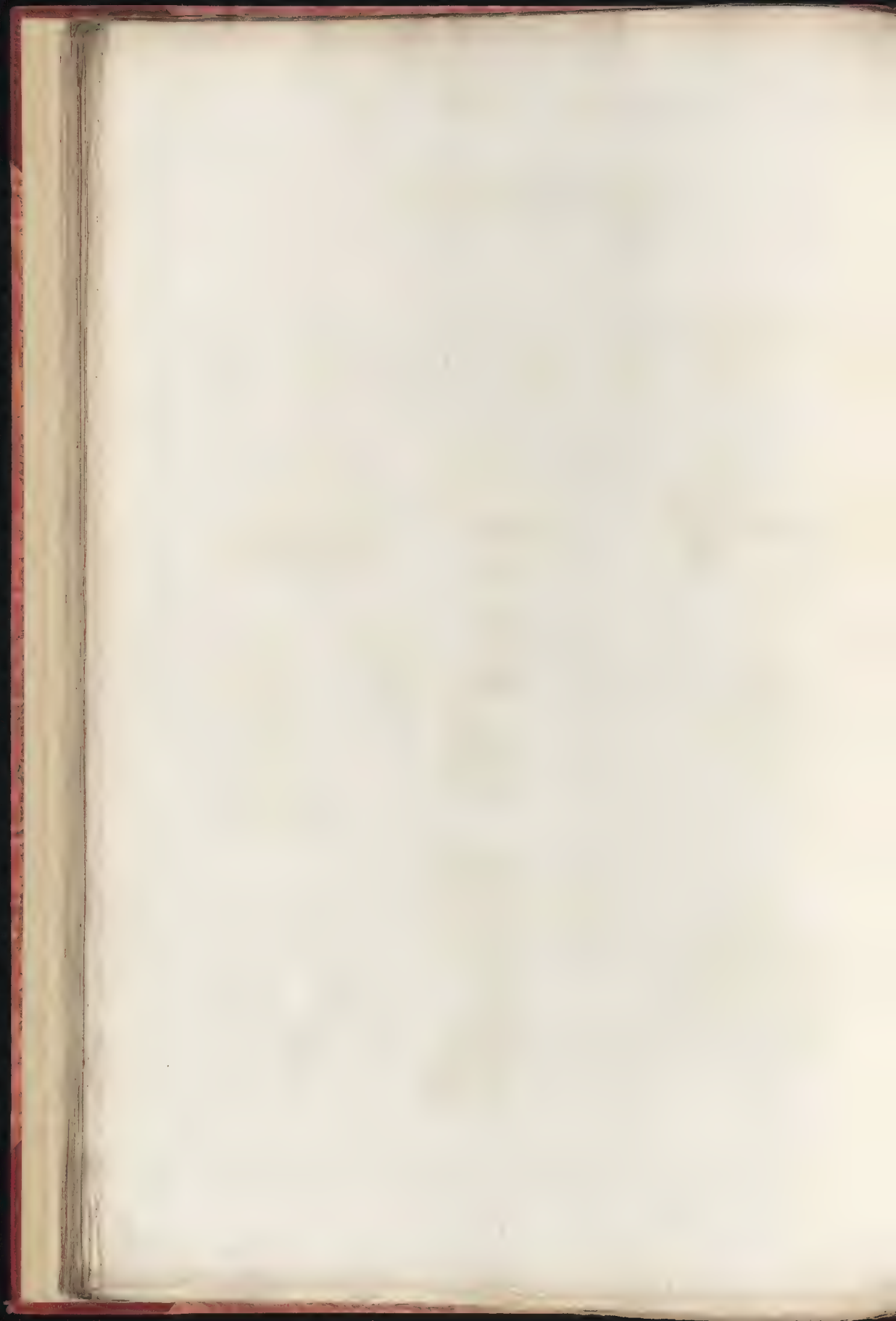




View of the Windows of the Temple Church







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PL. XXVII. Two other Views of the same Helmet.

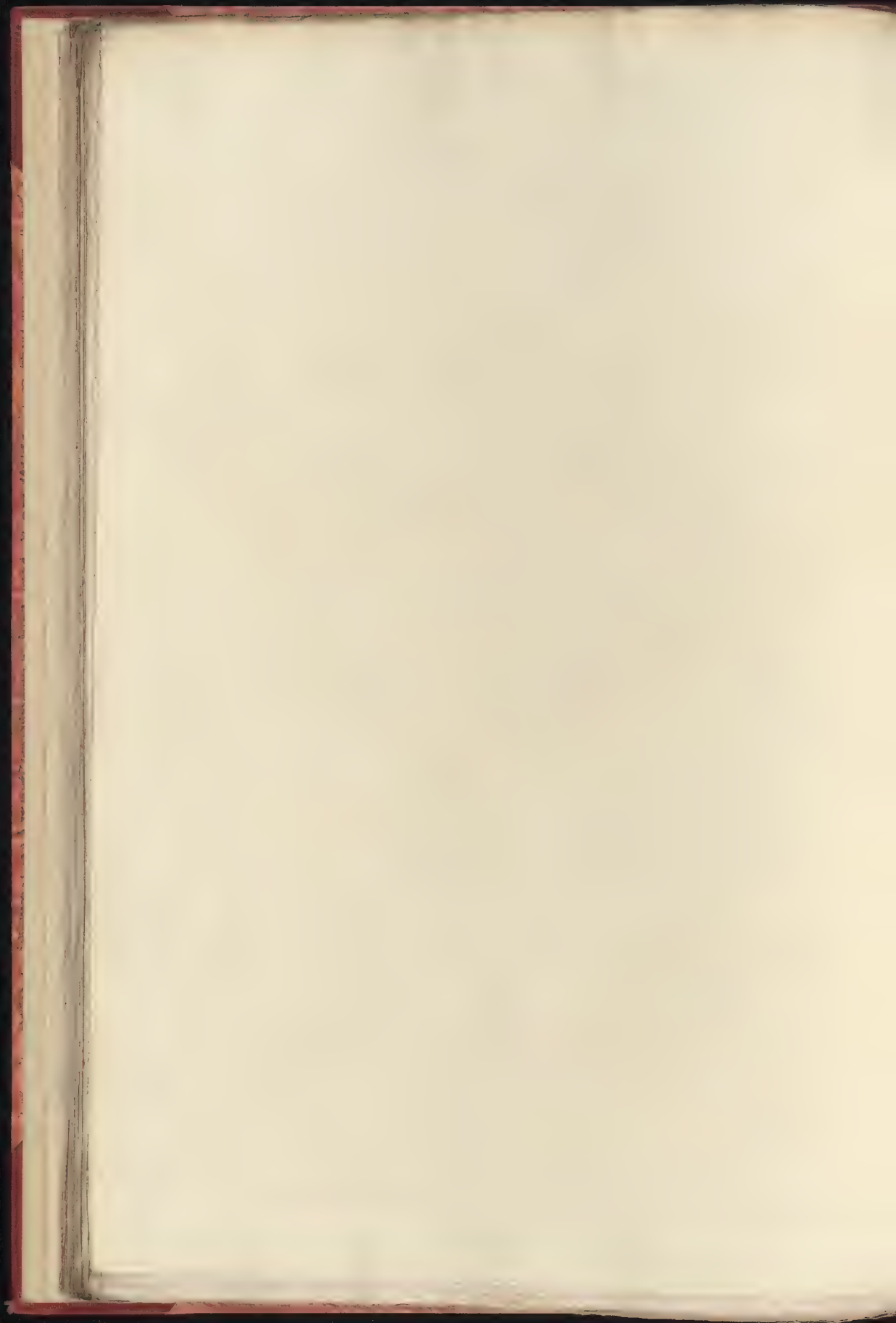
PL. XXVIII. An ancient Gold Breast-plate, found in Ireland; in the possession of the Right Hon. the Earl of Charleville.

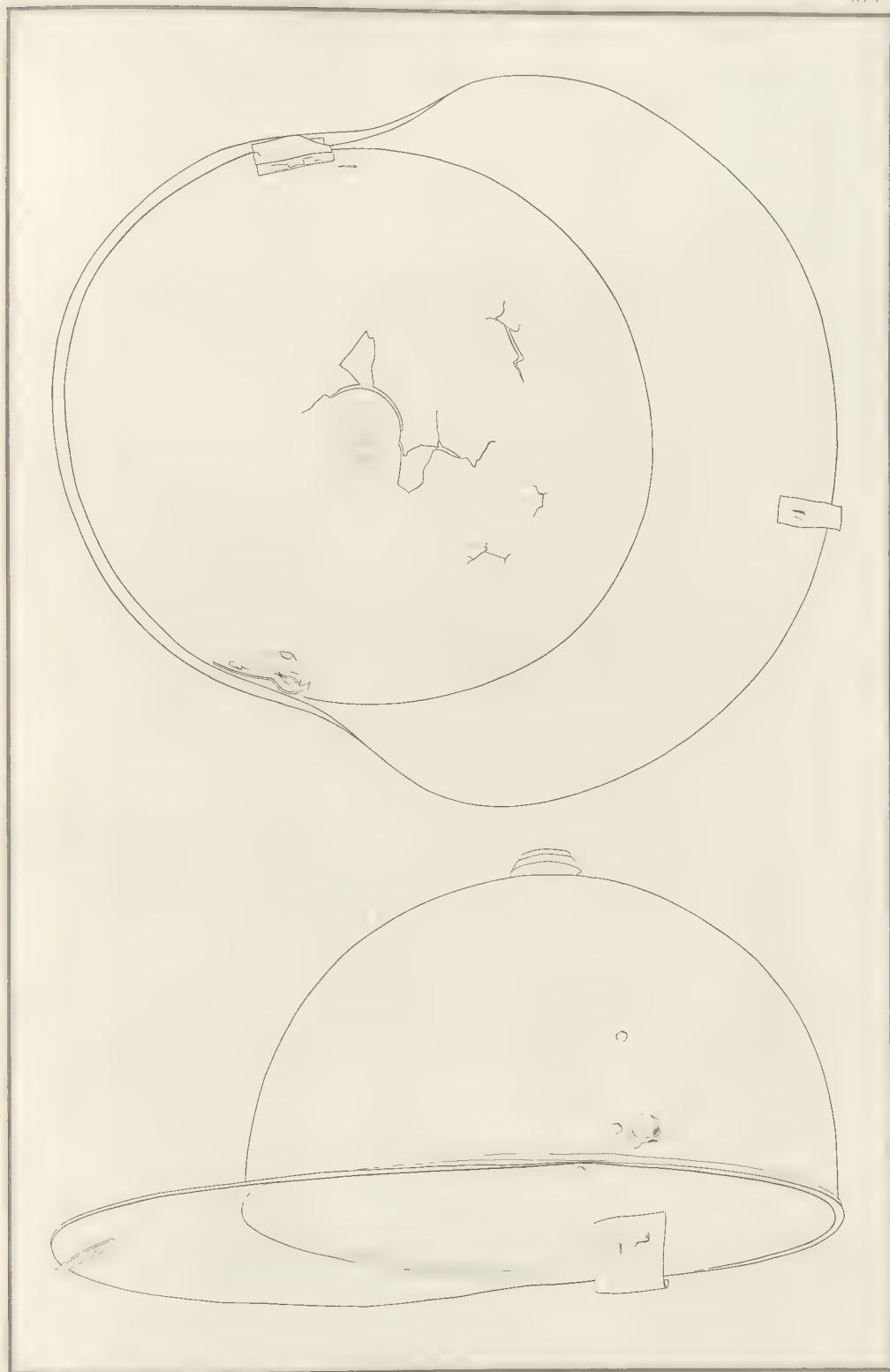
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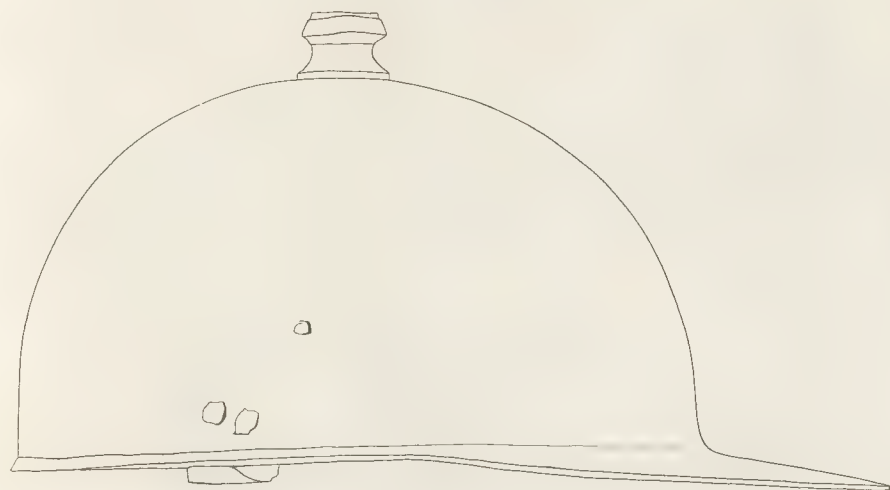
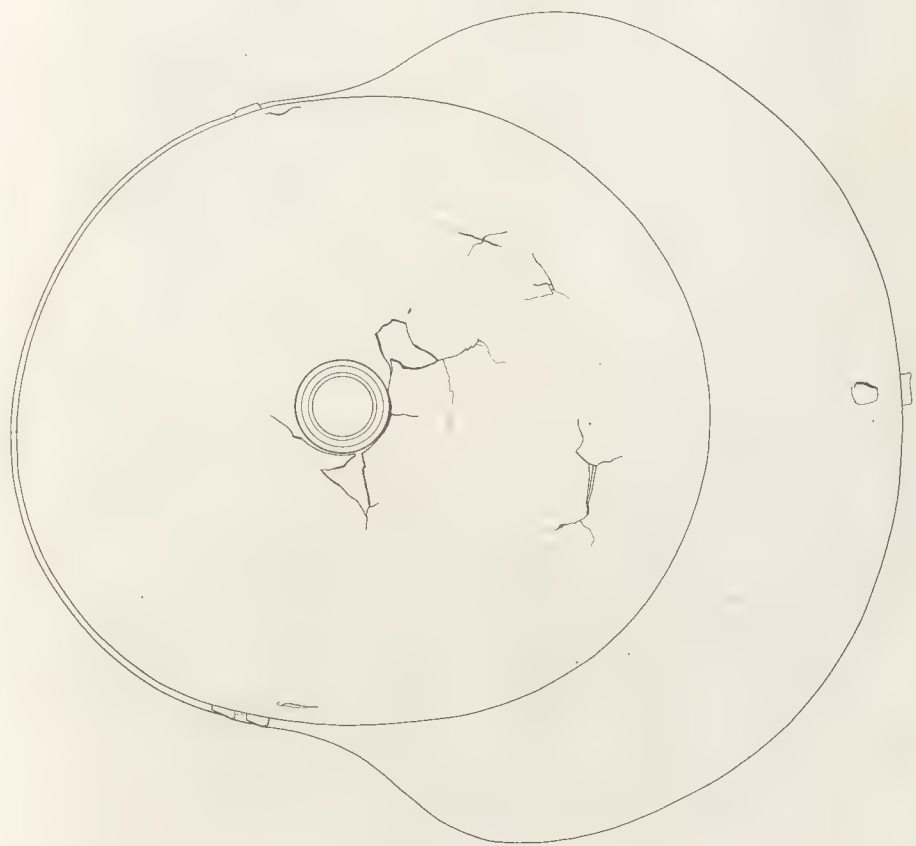
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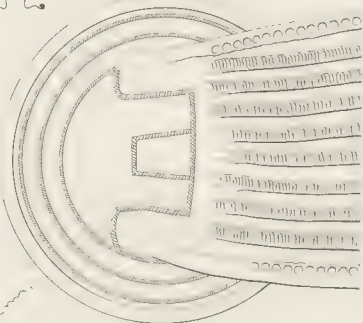
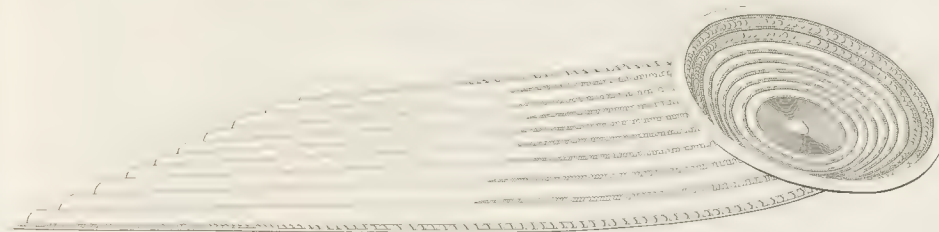
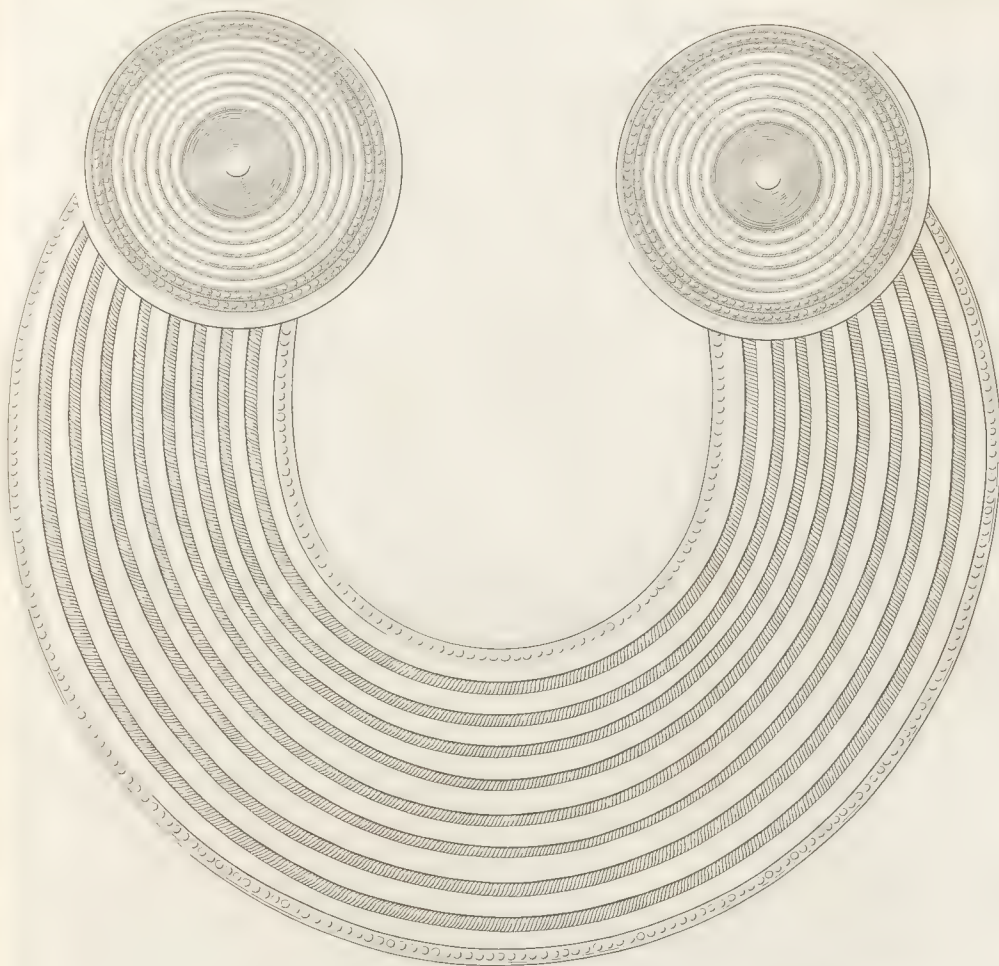


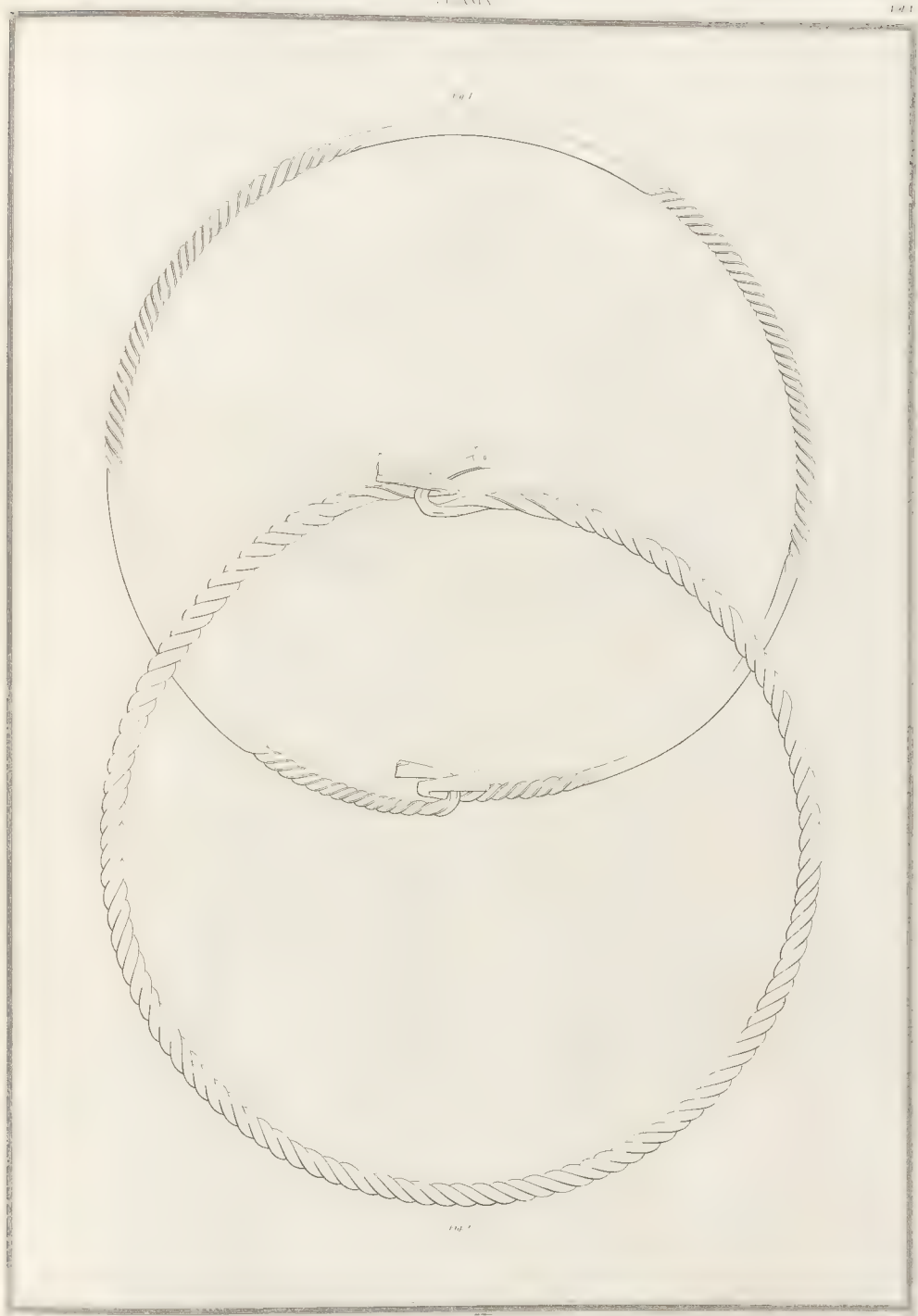
Two Views of A Roman Helmet

From the collection of the British Museum, London, England

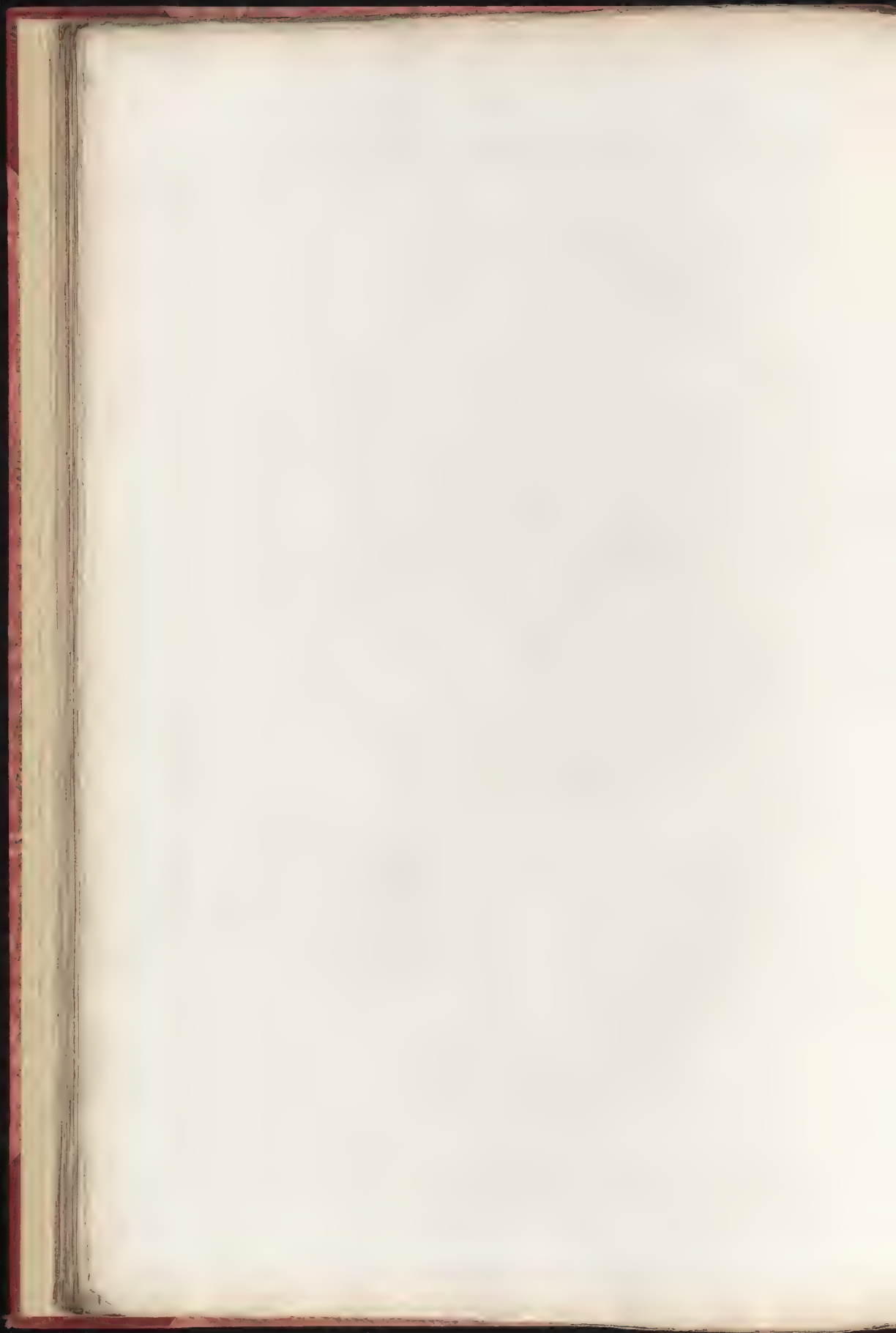


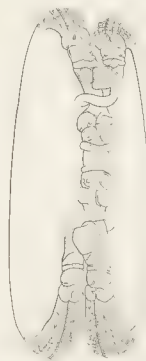
Two other Views of the same Helmet





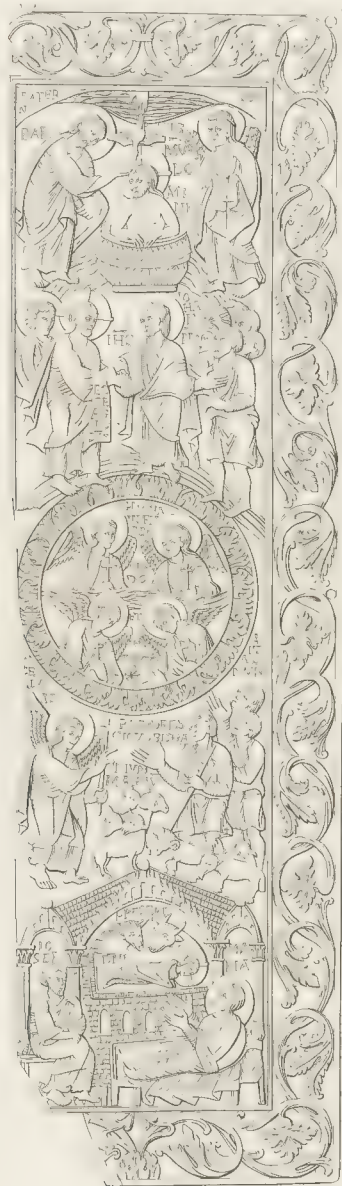
Reef knot, as used in Ireland, in the possession of The Rt. Hon.^{ble} the Earl of Charleville.
Fig. 1. Fig. 2.



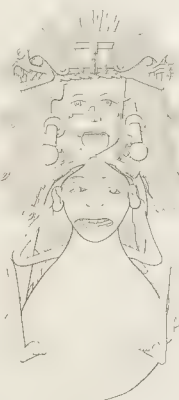


Four Views of a fossil, same as described in the text

Fig. 1. 2. 3. 4.



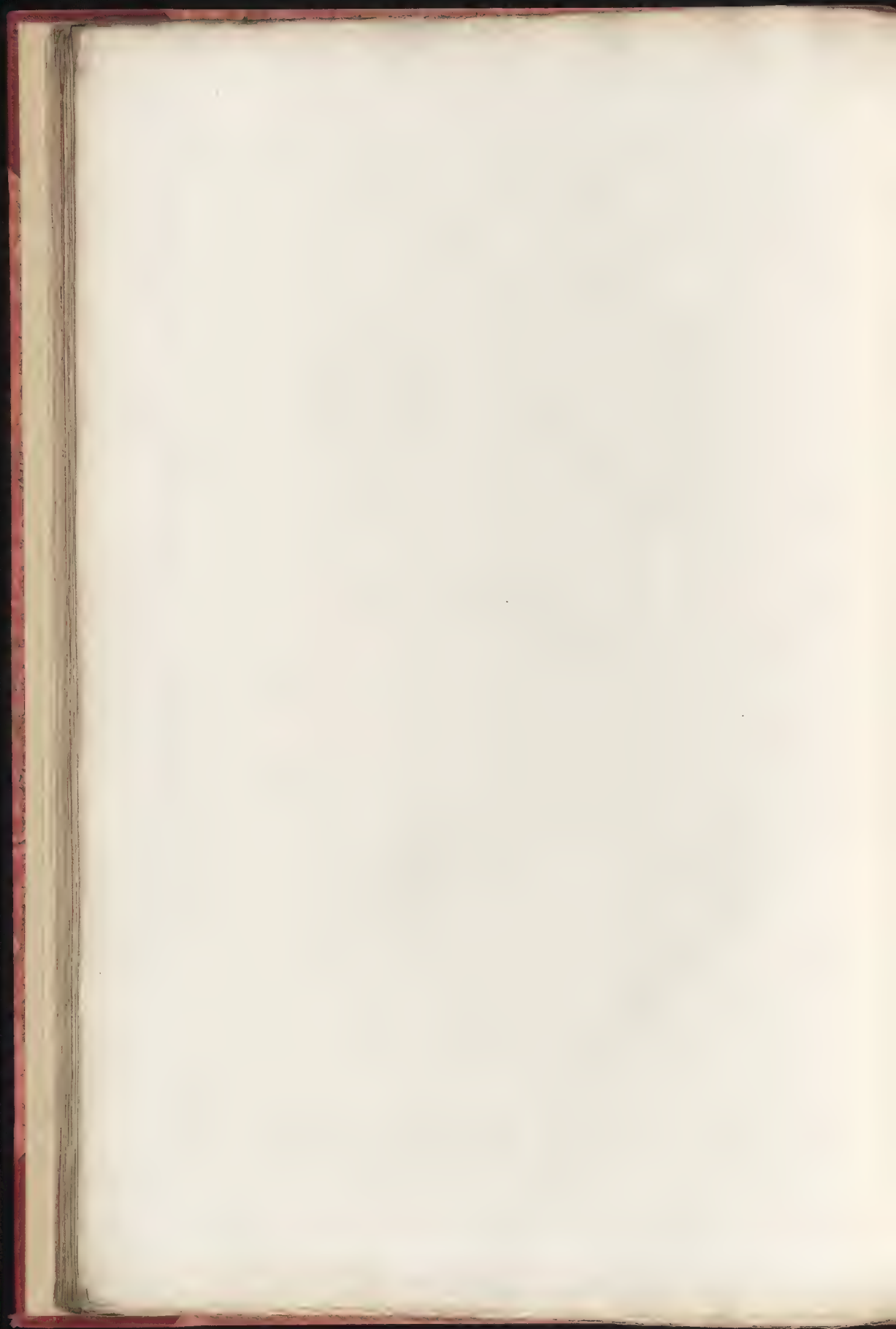
In hora Baptismi



Four Views of a *q'chi* Ornament found in Mexico

PLATE XXV

PLATE XXV



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Some Account of the Abbey Church of TEWKESBURY, intended to illustrate the Plans, Elevations, and Sections, of that Building, engraved at the expence of the Society. By THOMAS AMYOT, F.R.S. Treasurer.

[Read 9th June, 1825.]

THE ecclesiastical Architecture of England, from the period of the Norman Conquest to that of the Reformation, must be allowed to have exhibited, both in the gradations of its style and the number of its specimens, a rich and boundless variety. Next in importance to our Cathedrals, and with no long interval, ranked the Churches of the Mitred Parliamentary Abbeys. Some of these indeed rivalled in splendour and extent the proudest of the Episcopal edifices. The noble structures at Glastonbury; St. Edmondsbury, and St. Alban's, appear, from incontestable evidence, to have been of the very first class in point of magnitude and grandeur; while those at Westminster, Peterborough, and Gloucester, which happily remain in a perfect state, are elegant and diversified examples of design and embellishment. In general, however, the fate of these buildings has been far less fortunate than that of our Cathedrals. While the latter have almost invariably been preserved with care, and often with taste, (particularly in later times, when a desire of restoring the beauties of our ancient architecture has been strongly excited,) it is painful to remark, that out of *twenty-nine* great and powerful Monasteries, which conferred on their Abbot the dignity of Peers of Parliament, the churches of but *eleven* have so far survived the ruin of their former establishments, as to have divine service performed in them. Even of this small number, very few have escaped mutilation; while, of the remaining eighteen, some have totally disappeared, and others only present a few scattered crumbling fragments, serving merely to gratify the eye of the painter or antiquary.

Perhaps it may be neither wholly uninteresting, nor quite irrelevant to the subject of this Essay, to take a rapid view of the present condition of these once highly distinguished edifices. Many of them, indeed, have already obtained from our Society the advantage of particular notice and illustration; a benefit which might be judiciously extended to such others of them as yet present features worthy of preservation.

Of the eleven Churches above described, as being still used for the purpose of Christian worship, those of *Peterborough* and *Gloucester* have owed that distinction to their having been converted into cathedrals at the Reformation. *Westminster*, which for a short period was also made an Episcopal Church, has happily continued, in the character of a collegiate one, to be among the proudest ornaments of the Metropolis, having been retained for the observance of royal solemnities, and as a cemetery for all classes of the illustrious dead. *St. Alban's*, *Tewkesbury*, and *Selby*, have remained nearly entire, from the fortunate circumstance of their having been made parochial; a measure which, it is to be deeply regretted, was not more generally adopted at the Reformation. The same cause has, however, preserved to us interesting portions of *Waltham*, *Malmesbury*, *Shrewsbury*, *Thornycroft*, and *Croyland*, though amounting indeed, in extent, to little more than the naves of the four former churches, and the north aisle and west front of the latter beautiful and celebrated one. Scanty as these relics are, their value will not be estimated at a low rate, when we proceed to take a survey of the almost total devastation which has visited a much greater proportion of the Mitred Abbeys.

Among those which have extensively suffered, the great church of *Glastonbury*, foremost in the rank of monasteries, was unquestionably the most magnificent. The interesting details which could be collected from its venerable fragments have been justly thought worthy of being delineated and described, at the expence of this Society. As this noble Abbey Church, in size and splendour, appears to have far surpassed the still beautiful cathedral of Wells, in its immediate neighbourhood, so the elegant spires of Lichfield are supposed to have been eclipsed by those of *Coventry*. Hardly a stone remains of that stately church, which Leland tells us was "adorned with gold and silver incredibly." While it was standing, with its lofty spires, in the same cemetery with the two remaining parochial churches similarly ornamented, the effect must have been in the highest degree imposing. The destruction of the ancient temple of *St. Augustine*, at *Canterbury*, truly venerable from its connexion in name and history with the introduction of Christianity among our Saxon ancestors, is understood to have been lately rendered complete;—an event which must, in every respect, be deeply regretted. The noble Church of *St. Edmondsbury*, "than which," Leland said, "nothing could be more magnificent," is now only to be traced by means of shapeless fragments of wall, which are still approached, however, by two gates of uncommon curiosity and beauty, contrasted to each other in style, and executed at remote periods, but each presenting a perfect and most valuable specimen of the architecture of its period. The Church of the Knights of *St. John of Jerusalem*, in Clérkenwell, with its great Bell Tower, "a most curious piece of workmanship," says Stow, "graven, gilt, and enamelled, to the great beautifying of the city, and passing all other that I have seen," was undermined and blown up with gunpowder, soon after the Reformation. The Protector Somerset employed the stone in building his palace in the Strand, which bore his name, and the site of this great priory, now covered by St. John's-square, is only marked by the gate at its entrance, celebrated for its long connexion with antiquarian Literature. Its splendour, no doubt, was commensurate with the distinction which it conferred on its Prior, who bore the rank and style of the first Baron of England. The Conqueror's Abbey of *Battle*, memorable from the great event which it was raised to celebrate, has preserved little more of its ancient splendour than is to be seen in its fine entrance. In like manner, a gate-house, converted into a draining-mill, near a stream resorted to by anglers, serves to mark the spot on which formerly stood the still undissolved Abbey of *St. Bennet of Hulme*. Its accidental escape from dissolution is well known to have been owing to an exchange made by the Crown with the Bishop of Norwich,

the Clares it passed, by marriage, to the Le Despencers. The fine monuments in the Abbey Church, supposed to belong to this family, have been described by Mr. Gough and Mr. Lysons. It became also the burial-place of the Beauchamps and Nevils, as well as of the unfortunate Edward Prince of Wales, and his faithful adherent, Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, after the fatal battle of Tewkesbury, in 1471; an event which is said to have defiled the church with blood, so as to occasion its reconsecration. It happened too that George Duke of Clarence, who is charged by some of our historians with having assisted in the cowardly assassination of Prince Edward, after the battle, found a grave within the same walls, having suffered a violent death in prison a very few years after. The beautiful chapel of the Countess of Warwick is described in Mr. Nash's account of the accompanying Plates, where much useful and professional information will be found, relative to the style and ornaments of those portions of the Church which he has delineated.

A Catalogue of the long succession of Abbots, from the second foundation of the Monastery by Fitz Haimon, to its dissolution, will be found in an Appendix. It is remarkable, that neither this Abbey, nor Tavistock, appears in the list given in Camden's Britannia, of those houses whose Abbots enjoyed the privilege of seats in Parliament. Browne Willis supposes this honour to have been conferred on Tewkesbury in the time either of Abbot Streyngsham, who died in 1481, or of his successor Richard Cheltenham. But in the new edition of the Monasticon, Dugdale's Summonses are quoted to shew, that the Abbots of Tewkesbury were called to Parliament as early as the 49th year of Henry the Third.

On the 9th of January, 1539, this Monastery became a sharer in the general fate of dissolution; when its last Abbot, John Wich, alias Wakeman, surrendered its possessions to the Crown. The almost immeasurable distance in rank and dignity, between the Lord Abbot and his brethren, will appear, on a comparison of his pension with those allowed to his officers and subordinate monks. The Abbot received 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, afterwards commuted for the Bishoprick of Gloucester. His next officer, the Prior, was allowed but 16*l.*; while twenty-seven of the monks received only 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each, exactly one *fortieth* part of the Abbot's stipend;—a sum which, after every allowance made for the difference of value, left a very scanty provision for the support of the clerical character. The revenues of the Abbey, at the time of its suppression, amounted to 1595*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; and the annual pensions charged on it, to be paid to the "late religious *dispatched*,"—(such is the phrase used in the document quoted by Burnet), did not exceed 551*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* So that the Crown came into the immediate possession of about two thirds of the revenues, with a reversion of the remaining third upon the deaths of the pensioners, exclusive of personal effects, and the patronage of forty-eight livings.

When this spoliation was effected, the Cloysters and Chapters are reported to have been burnt by the King's visitors, "on account," says Willis, "of the monks pretending to resist them at their first coming." "But the townsmen," as he adds, "purchasing the Church of them, it was happily left standing, and made parochial, and has so continued ever since." The dimensions of the Church, as Willis has given them, include a length of 300 feet from East to West, and of 120 feet, in the great cross aisle, from North to South, the breadth of the body and side aisles being 70 feet, and that of the West front about 100 feet. But on consulting Mr. Nash's plan, which accompanies the Plates, it will appear that the above measurement refers to the *interior* of the building, the extent of the outer walls being considerably greater.

The sum given to the Crown for the purchase thus fortunately effected, as we learn
c
from

from an ancient deed, noticed by Rudder to have been transcribed into the Council Books of Tewkesbury, did not exceed 483*l*. This inconsiderable sum, thus judiciously applied, has secured to the town an edifice, which for ages has remained, and, it may be hoped, will long continue, not less useful than ornamental to its vicinity; while the admirers of our ancient Architecture have ample cause to rejoice in the preservation of so rich and beautiful a monument of taste and munificence.

LIST OF ABBOTS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1102 Giraldus, deprived by King Henry I. | 1347 Thomas de Legh. |
| in 1109. | 1361 Thomas Chesterton. |
| 1110 Robert, 1st. | 1389 Thomas Parker, or Pakare, who built |
| 1124 Benedict. | the Founder's Chapel. |
| 1137 Roger. | 1421 William de Bristoll, or Bristow. |
| 1161 Fromond, or Fromund, who died in | 1442 John Abington, or de Abingdon, the |
| 1178. | date of whose death is uncertain. He |
| 1182 Robert, 2d, who did not receive bene- | appears to have been succeeded by |
| diction till September in that year. | John de Salis, or de Galeys, the time |
| 1186 Alan. | of whose nomination is not clearly |
| 1202 Walter. | ascertained |
| 1214 Hugh. | 1468 John Streynsham. |
| 1215 Bernard, whose election was not con- | 1481 Richard Cheltenham. |
| firmed. | 1509 Henry Beoly, the time of whose death |
| 1216 Peter, died in 1231. | is uncertain. |
| 1232 Robert, 3d, surnamed Fortingdon. | 1529 John Walker. |
| 1254 Thomas de Stokes. | 1531 John Wick, alias Wakeman, surren- |
| 1276 Richard de Norton. | dered at the Dissolution in 1539, |
| 1282 Thomas Kemsey. | and consecrated Bishop of Glou- |
| 1328 John Cotes, or Coles. | cester in 1541. |

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE XXXIII.—THE GROUND-PLAN.

The parts which are material are explained in the table of references on this Plate; but it will be observed, that there are some portions marked with letters of reference, of which no explanation is given, Mr. Nash being unable to satisfy himself as to the objects pointed out. They are chiefly tombs, which cannot be described with certainty, but concerning which some conjectural observations, by the late Mr. Lysons, will be found in the 14th volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 143.

PLATE XXXIV.—SOUTH ELEVATION.

Exhibits a mutilated front. It appears that other buildings of the Monastery have been attached to this side, from the West front to the end of the transept; among which is one whole side of the cloister-wall, with its elegant entrance.

The row of low pointed windows, which light the nave, are modern. To the right are seen the beautiful windows and parapet of the choir, and three of the Eastern chapels. The tower is the same as on the other side.

PLATE XXXV.—EAST ELEVATION.

In this elevation are seen the tower and transepts, the chapels at the East end, and a building on the North side, said to have been the Chapter-house. The transepts have a small row of columns and semi-circular arches along the top, which, it is probable, may have formerly been continued all round the building. The tower raises plain and massy, above which are three rows of columns and semicircular arches, ornamented with zig-zag and billet-moulding, five of which are perforated, to give light to the inside. The middle row are intersecting arches. The turrets and battlements were erected 1600, as appears by an inscription. Under the tower is the East end of the choir, with its beautiful parapet and Catharine-wheel window. The chapels have plain Gothic windows, without labels, and buttresses at the angles. In the middle is seen one of the arches and part of the windows of a beautiful chapel (in a later style of architecture) which has no doubt been of considerable extent.

PLATE XXXVI.—WEST FRONT.

Retains much of its original appearance. It consists of a large semicircular arch, supported by lofty and slender columns. At the angles are two light and elegant turrets, with a stair-case in each. The parts on each side the arch are filled up with a double row of small semicircular arches and columns. Between the turrets was formerly a pediment covering

covering the end of the roof, which was much higher. The windows at the sides are Gothic, perhaps altered to their present form with the other windows of the church. The large centre window, and the entrance underneath (which are very bad imitations of Gothic), were erected in 1686, as appears by the date on a shield above. One of the columns of the great arch is concealed in the modern wall, and the whole of the bases are covered with earth to the depth of three feet, which was obliged to be removed when the drawing was made.

PLATE XXXVII.—ELEVATION OF PART OF THE CHOIR OF TEWKESBURY ABBEY.

Shewing the round massive columns, much shorter, though of the same thickness as those of the nave, supporting an elegant pointed arch, above which are the window and roof rising from two slender columns, all of the same beautiful style, and apparently of the same date. The thick columns are the only parts which are out of harmony with the rest, and are most probably parts of the ancient building.

PLATE XXXVIII.—ELEVATION OF PART OF THE NAVE OF TEWKESBURY ABBEY.

This Plate shows two of the thick and lofty Norman columns, supporting a semicircular arch, over which is a gallery in the same style. Between the columns is seen one of the pointed windows of the side aisle, and from the capitals springs the vaulted roof, both parts of the more modern building.

PLATE XXXIX.—LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

The nave, transepts, and tower, are (with the exception of the roofs and windows,) remains of the ancient Norman building. The nave has eight semicircular arches, supported by thick and lofty columns, very plain, over which is a gallery. Above is a row of windows, once, most probably, in the same style, but which, like the windows of the side aisles, have been widened to admit more light. The ceiling of the nave appears to be of about the same period as the windows of the side-aisles, both being highly pointed. The bosses at the intersection of the groins are remarkably rich in carving, consisting chiefly of figures with musical instruments. The choir is a beautiful specimen of the style of building in the 14th century. The arches are pointed, and supported by columns of the same diameter as those of the nave, but much shorter. They were perhaps, originally the same height, as they appear to have been cut down. The old capitals may be seen in the side aisles, made use of as corbels, to support the ceiling. The whole of the tower is Norman, except the four turrets and battlements. The ceiling under the tower is in the style of that of the nave. It is probable there was originally no ceiling here, and that the colonnade, &c. above were seen from below. In this section are seen the beautiful chapel of the Countess of Warwick, Fitz Hamon's chapel, and the monument of Lord and Lady Despencer; and in the Eastern aisle is seen the monumental effigy of an emaciated monk.

wich, one of whose successors, Bishop Montague, in the time of Charles the First, continued to use and subscribe the title of Lord Abbot. Its buildings, nevertheless, were not protected from destruction. The form of its Church is only known by a small and mean engraving in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, copied from an ancient drawing found in a Cottonian manuscript. *St. John's*, at *Colchester*, has still its fine gateway, but its church no longer exists. *Evesham* and *Ramsey* have only similar proofs of former importance. Of *Abingdon*, *Reading*, and *St. Mary*, at *York*¹, there are but faint memorials, while of *Bardney*, *Hyde*, *Tavistock*, *Winchcombe*, and *Cirencester*, hardly a trace is now discoverable.

It is time, however, to close this melancholy catalogue of desolated walls, and to proceed to the immediate object of this undertaking; but not without repeating a wish, that what yet remains to us of the Mitred Abbeys of England may be described and delineated, for the benefit of those who may hereafter possess even scantier means than we enjoy, of tracing their sites and estimating their former grandeur.

It does not fall within either the limits or the purposes of this Essay, to offer any very minute details of the History of the Abbey of Tewkesbury. The information which has been hitherto obtained on this subject, and to which, it is feared, no material additions can now be made, will be found collected, with various degrees of merit in point of accuracy and arrangement, in the "Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire," by Sir Robert Atkyns; in the more modern History of that County, by Rudder; in Dyde's "Tewkesbury;" in Browne Willis's "History of the Mitred Parliamentary Abbeys;" and, more particularly, in "Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*." The new edition of the latter Work presents, in the most useful form, a perspicuous narrative of facts, and a copious Appendix of Documents. From these, and other sources, as much information only is here proposed to be extracted and condensed, as may serve to illustrate the annexed Plates, accompanied only with a few observations, incidentally arising from a comparison of the authorities resorted to.

The original foundation of this Monastery is carried back, by the Chronicle of Tewkesbury, in the Cottonian Library², to a very remote period. Two Mercian Dukes, named Oddo and Doddo, are said to have been its founders, in the year 715; and its ancient name of *Theokesbury* is believed to have been derived from *Theokus*, a hermit, who had resided on the spot fixed upon for its foundation. That it was of some importance during the latter years of the Heptarchy, may be inferred, perhaps, from its being chosen as the burial-place of Brihtric, King of the West Saxons, the immediate predecessor of Egbert. This event is stated, in the Cotton MS. to have taken place in 799; but the death of Brihtric is marked with precision in the Saxon Chronicle, to have been subsequent to an eclipse of the moon in the following year. The remains of the West Saxon Monarch were probably deposited in Mercian ground, in consequence of the convulsion which immediately followed his death; that event having been occasioned by poison, which Eadburga, his queen, had prepared for one of his favourites. Hugo, a Mercian nobleman, and patron of this Monastery, by whom the king's body is said to have been brought thither, was probably one of the partisans of Ethelmund, another Mercian leader, who, on the day of Egbert's coronation, crossed the Thames at Kempsford with a hostile force, but was defeated by the Wiltshire men, and lost his life in the conflict³. Hugo himself was buried in the priory in 812.

¹ I am happy to learn, from my friend John Crosse, Esq. of Hull, F.S.A. that measures are now taking to preserve the remains of the conventual buildings of *St. Mary* at *York*, by means of a private subscription.

² Cleop. c. III.

³ Chron. Sax. ad ann. 800.

In the wars of the subsequent ages, the Monastery suffered so much by fire and plunder, that it had probably become greatly reduced about the year 980, when its patron, Haylward (called *Snow*, from his white complexion) assigned it as a cell to the Abbey of Cranborne. At the Conquest it was confiscated, and vested in the Crown. It owed its restoration, in the time of Henry the First, to Robert Fitz Haimon, one of the Conqueror's followers; when Cranborne, in its turn, became a cell to Tewkesbury, which soon grew up into a rich and powerful abbey. Fitz Haimon died in 1107, and was buried in the Chapter-house, but his bones were removed into the Choir in 1241, by Robert, the twelfth abbot, not the *third*, as he is described by Mr. Lysons, in his account of the Tombs at Tewkesbury, contained in the 14th Volume of the *Archæologia*. He was the third abbot of *that name*, and the equivocal designation of him in the Tewkesbury Chronicle had been inadvertently translated. The elegant chapel, which incloses his tomb, was not erected till 1397, being the work of Abbot Parker.

The Church built by Fitz Haimon was not dedicated till 1121¹. William of Malmesbury says: "It is not easy to relate how much Robert ennobled, by his favour, the monastery of Tewkesbury, where the splendour of the edifice, and the kindness of the monks, attract the eyes and captivate the minds of the visitors." This Church, however, according to the Annals of Winton, in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*², was destroyed by fire in 1178. It is remarkable, that this conflagration is not noticed in the Cottonian MS. before referred to, though it appears with the date of the preceding year in another MS. belonging to the same collection³. If the words of the Winton Annals, "*Combusta est et redacta in pulverem Ecclesia de Theokesberia*," be taken in their full sense, the present edifice cannot be older than 1178, and no portion of Fitz Haimon's church can be now remaining. This conclusion, though at variance with received opinions, will perhaps be warranted, on comparing the proportions of the pillars and round arches of the west front, nave, and tower, with those of a more heavy and massy description, which are usually found in buildings known to have been erected in the early part of the eleventh century. It is true, that a few specimens of pointed arches, in other ecclesiastical edifices, may be traced to the period of the supposed rebuilding here referred to, especially where they are found intermixed, as in the porch of the Temple Church, with semicircular and intersecting ones. But it is equally certain, that a general adoption of the pointed style did not take place till about the end of the century; and the absence of it, therefore, in the older portions of the church of Tewkesbury will not impeach the date here attempted to be assigned to them.

After Fitz Haimon's death, the honour of Gloucester, comprizing the patronage of the Abbey, came, by the contrivance of Henry the First, into the hands of Robert Earl of Gloucester, the King's natural son, whom he married to Fitz Haimon's eldest daughter, having provided by other means for her three sisters and coheiresses. On the decease of William, the son of Robert, it devolved, by his bequest, to Prince, afterwards King John, the youngest son of Henry the Second. Apparently to strengthen his title, John married Earl William's youngest daughter, Isabel, from whom he was subsequently divorced. After her death, without issue, it became vested in the Clares, Earls of Gloucester, the descendants of Richard Clare, who had married Earl William's second daughter. From

¹ The Cotton MS. Cleop. A. vii. fol. 8, assigns the date of the dedication of the Church to 1123, on the 10th of the kalends of November. But the Continuation of Florence of Worcester fixes that event to have taken place in November, 1121; a date which appears to be the more probable, as Theulphus, Bishop of Worcester, is stated, on the same authority, to have died on the 12th of the kalends of November, 1123.

² Vol. I. p. 501.

³ Cleop. A. vii.

PLATE XL.—TRANSVERSE SECTION.

Shows the interior of the transepts and tower, with the East end of the choir. The transepts (which, as well as the tower, are parts of the original building,) consist of plain piers and semicircular arches, with a low narrow gallery over. The ceiling is similar in style to that of the nave. It seems probable there was formerly no ceiling under the tower, and that the colonnade and arches above were seen from below. The turrets and battlements of the tower were erected in 1600, as appears by an inscription. The part to the left exhibits the remains of some building which was joined to the North transept.

PLATE XLI.

In this plate some interesting details are exhibited, which are explained by references at the foot.

PLATE XLII.—ENTRANCE IN THE CLOISTER.

It is an elegant specimen of architecture of the latter end of the 15th century. The arch is low pointed, struck from two centres, in the hollow of which are canopies, and below are pedestals for figures. The top of the arch is embattled; and above are seven niches, with pedestals and canopies, very rich and beautifully carved. On each side, over the canopy, is an angel bearing a plain shield. This beautiful entrance is filled up by a thick stone wall, part of which was obliged to be taken down to complete the drawing, and the bases are considerably under ground.

PLATE XLIII.—THE CEILING PLAN OF THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK'S CHAPEL.

The lower ceiling, which extends over about half the chapel, consists of large and small circles, beautifully composed. The larger ones are divided into sixteen parts; which, converging, hang down in pendent drops, two of them being connected with the columns which support the ceiling. The smaller circles are filled with quatrefoils and trefoils, which terminate in the centre with roses. The upper ceiling is composed of hexagons and octagons, filled in with circles, quatrefoils, and trefoils, the whole converging and hanging pendent like the other. The points are all broken off. The whole occupies the space between two columns of the choir.

PLATE XLIV.—ELEVATION OF THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK'S CHAPEL.

The whole forms nearly a square, being a little higher than it is wide. The height is divided in two parts. Below, on a deep plinth, is a row of seven angels bearing shields, with canopies over them. The shields were once emblazoned, but now, according to modern custom, whitewashed. Above, are four flat-pointed arches, which are subdivided and enriched with cinquefoils and quatrefoils. Above are six other shields, in quatrefoils. The top of the lower half is finished with a row of leaves. On each side are three niches,
with

with rich canopies. From the plinth rise elegant and slender buttresses, supporting a rich canopy, terminating at the top with rows of roses and leaves. The whole is beautifully cut in stone, and has been richly painted and gilt. The interior wall was decorated with paintings, which are said to have represented Our Saviour and the Apostles, but of which the remains are very inconsiderable.

PLATE XLV.—SECTION OF THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK'S CHAPEL.

It is divided in height in two parts. The lower ceiling is supported by two slender columns. The front is decorated with four double cinquefoil arches, between which were three busts. One of them only remains, representing an angel bearing a scroll. In the wall are two recesses: the one to the right is perforated, and was perhaps used as a confessional. In the wall above are three recesses with low pointed arches, over which it is subdivided into six pannels, with trefoil heads.

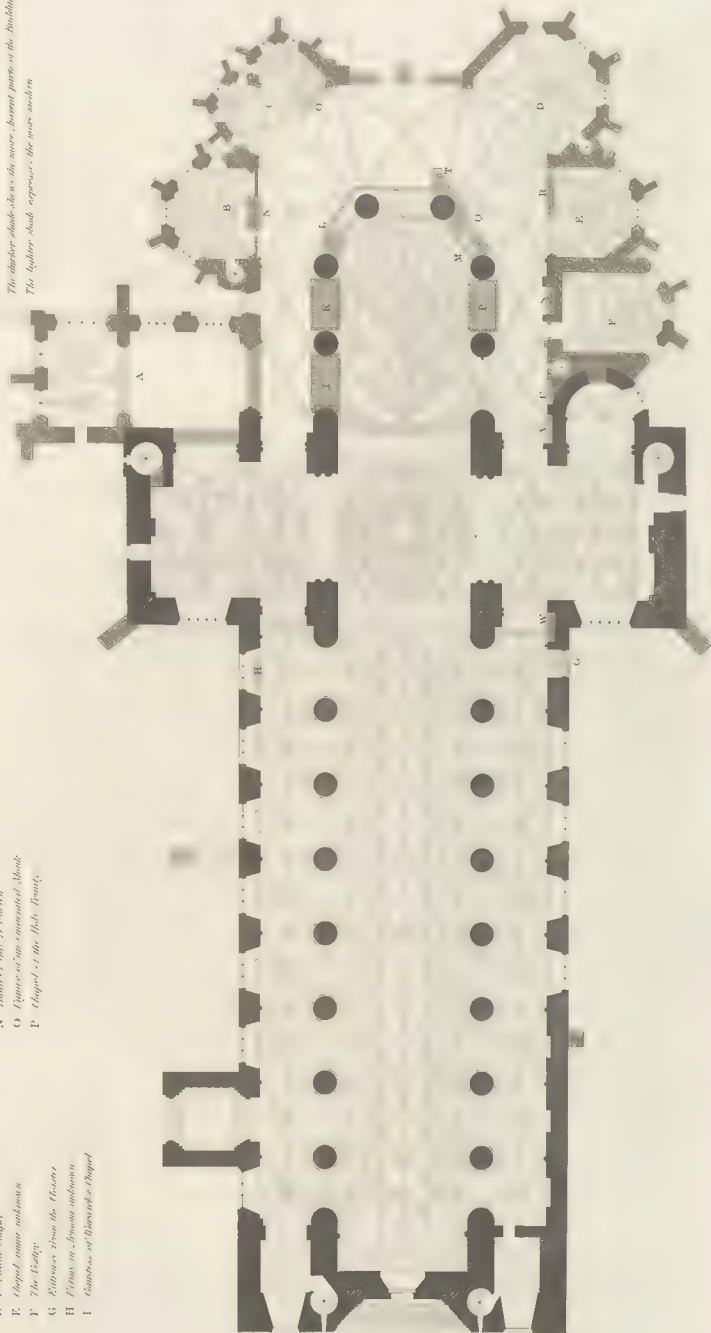
PLATE XLVI.—ELEVATION OF THE OLD STALLS.

These are composed of high pointed cinquefoil arches, supported by thick lozenge-formed columns, divided into a great number of small mouldings, chiefly of the ogée and hollow form. Above the arch is a pediment, on each side of which is a niche. The whole is enriched with a quantity of foliage, executed in a bold style. At the top of the columns are the remains of animals, but so mutilated, that it is impossible to say what species they were intended to represent. The plinth and seat appear modern. It is to be regretted that the upper parts of these curious and beautiful stalls are lost.

- A. Tomb to the S. side of the Chapel of St. John
- B. S^t. Margaret's Chapel
- C. S^t. Edmund the Martyr's Chapel
- D. S^t. Eustace's Chapel
- E. Chapel of the Virgin Mary
- F. The Bridge
- G. Entrance from the Cloister
- H. Pillar in front of the Cloister
- I. Gateway of the Cloister

- K. Chapel of St. John the Baptist
- L. Monument to Lord & Lady de Grey
- M. Old school
- N. Tomb of Sir John de Grey
- O. Figure of an armoured knight
- P. Chapel of the Holy Trinity

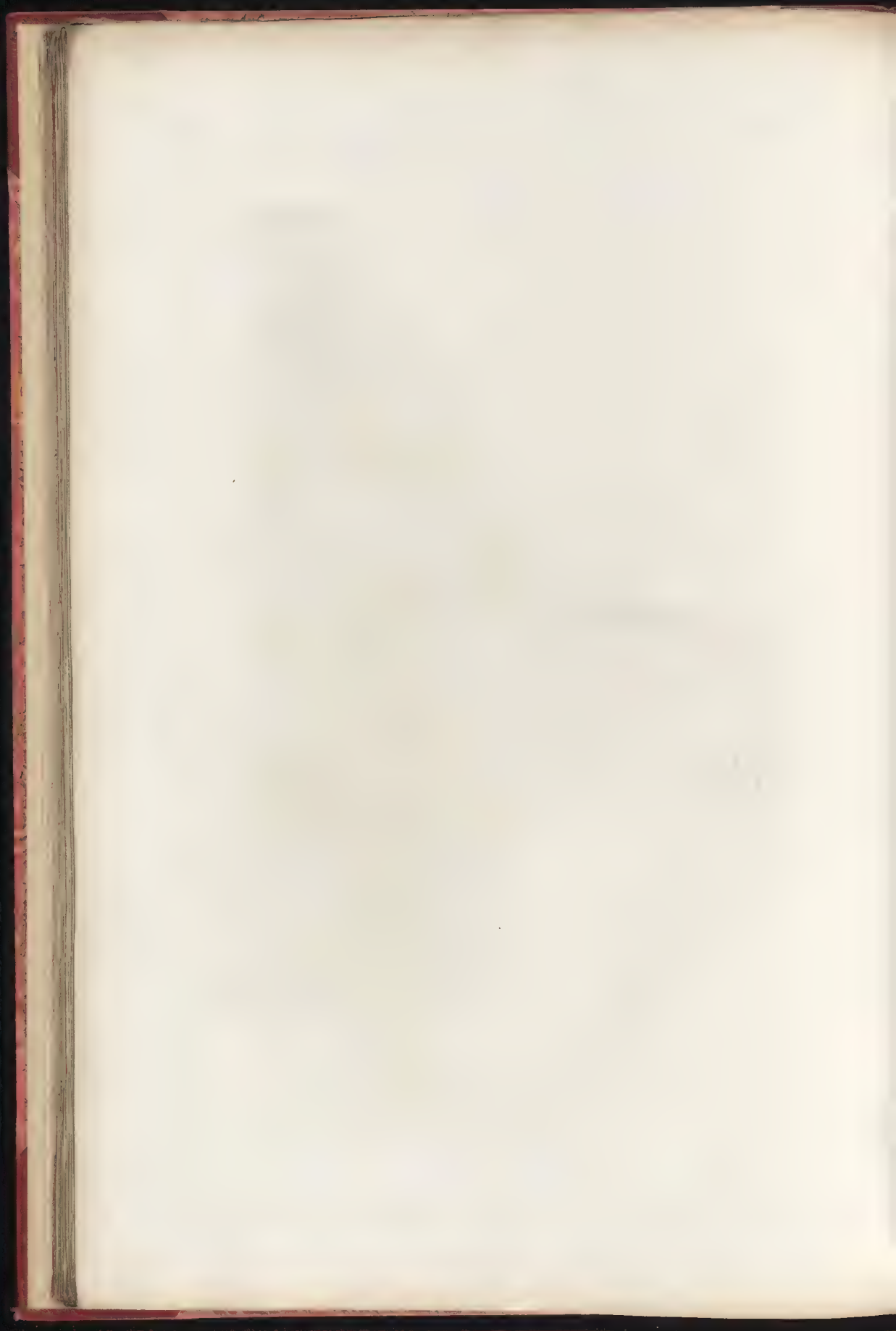
The darker shade shows the more recent parts of the building
The lighter shade expresses the more ancient



Plan of Westminster Abbey

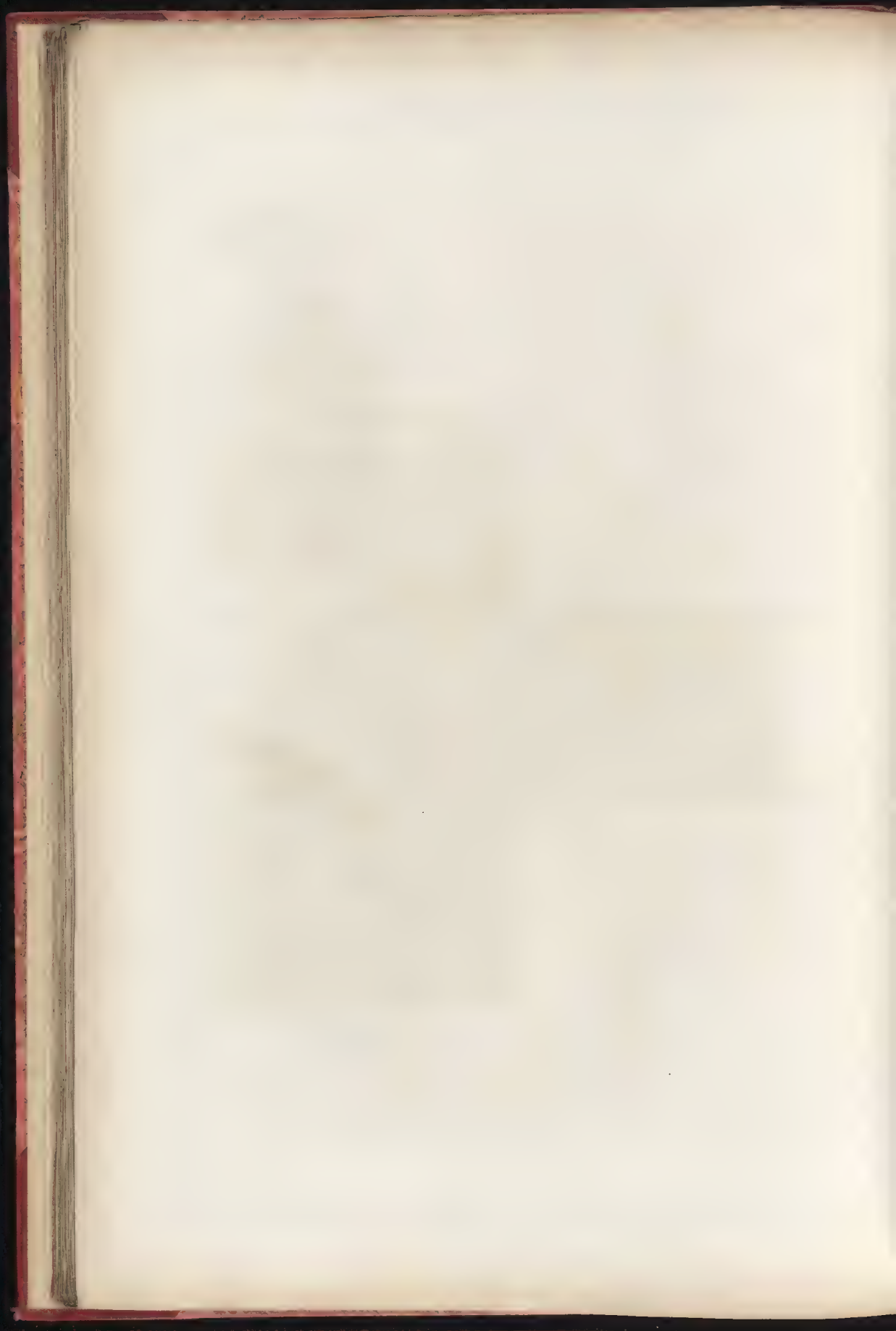


South-Eastern View of Tewkesbury Abbey



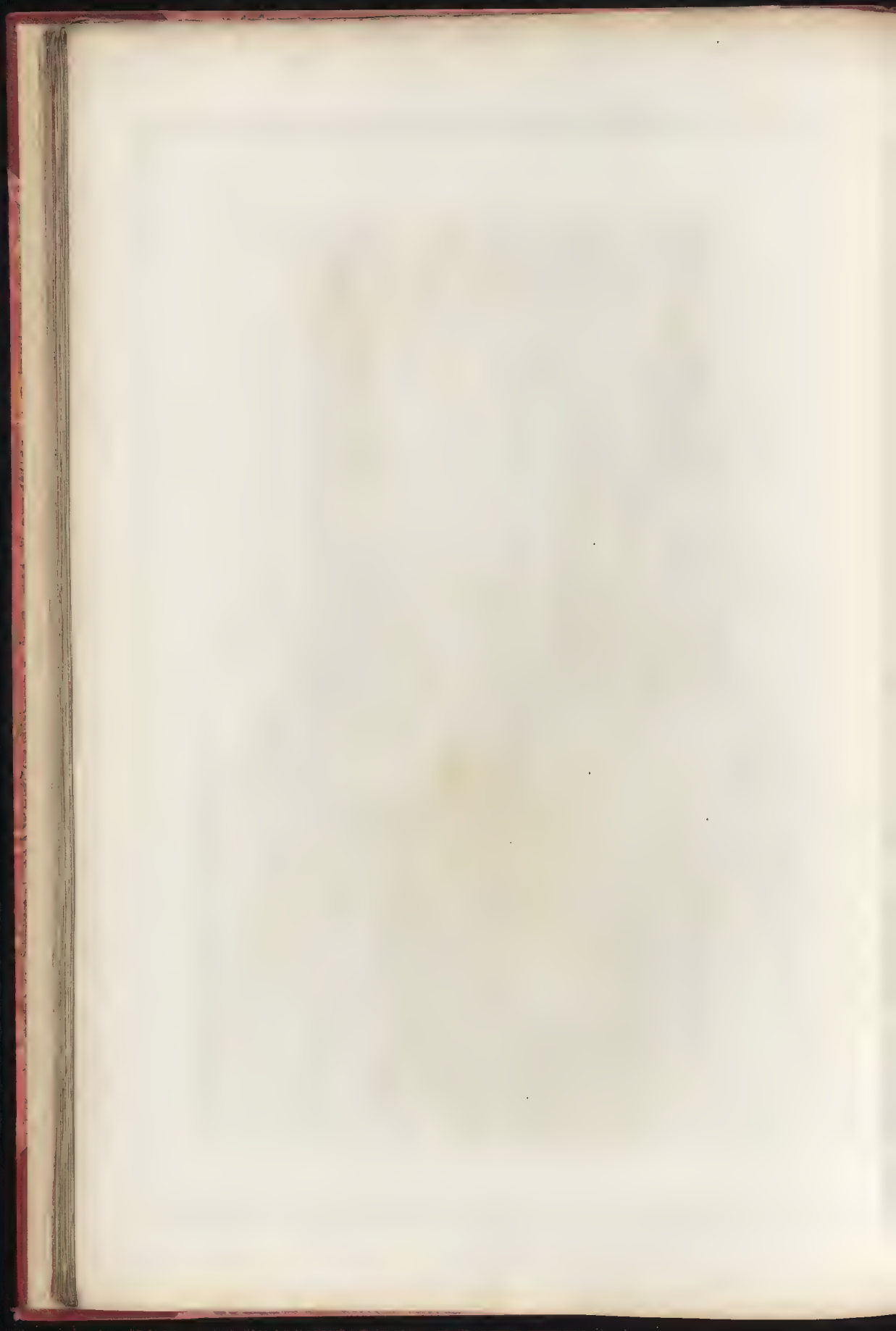


East Elevation of Truro Cathedral - Abbey



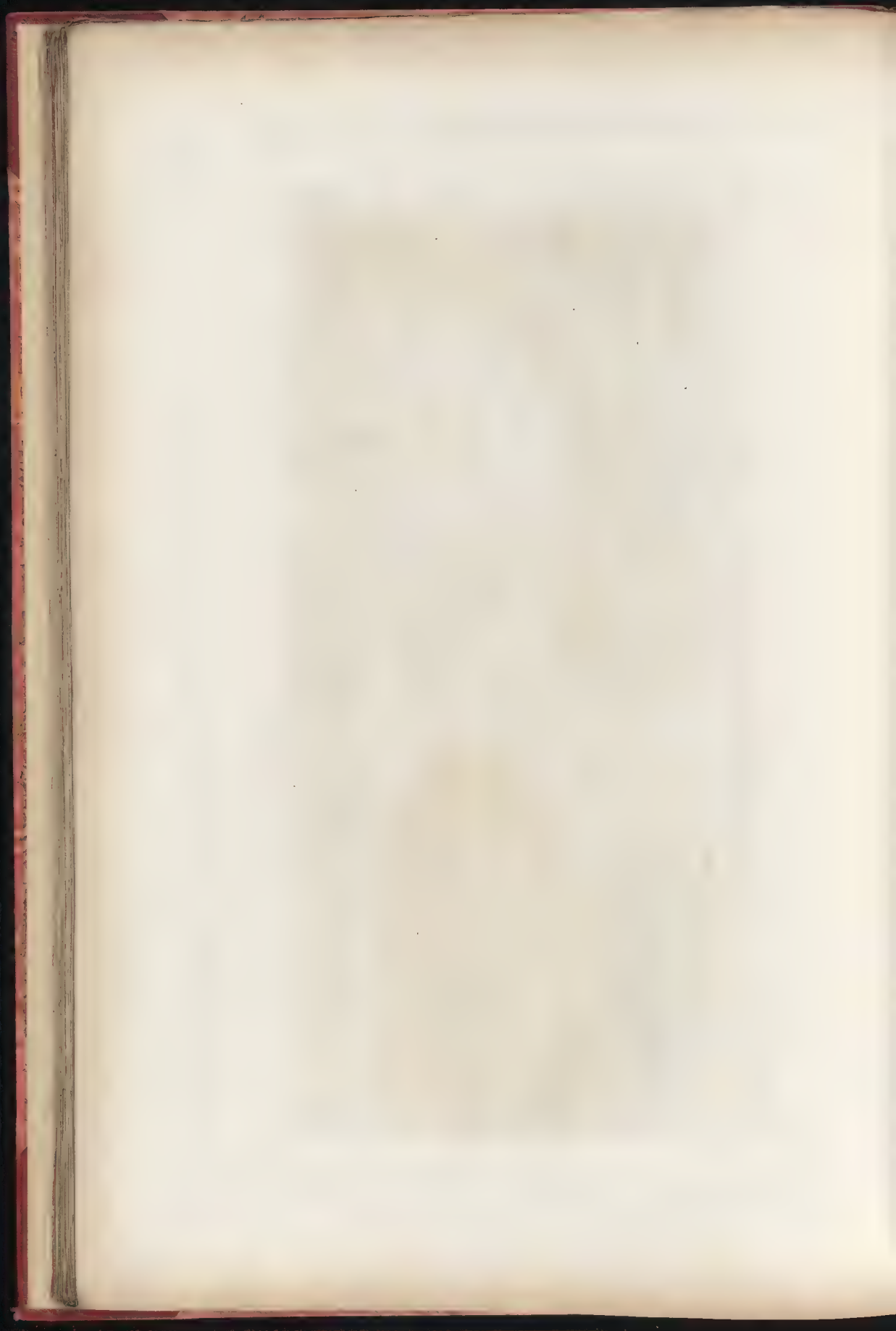


Elevation of the West Front of Tewkesbury Abbey





Elevation of part of the Choir of Tewkesbury Abbey.

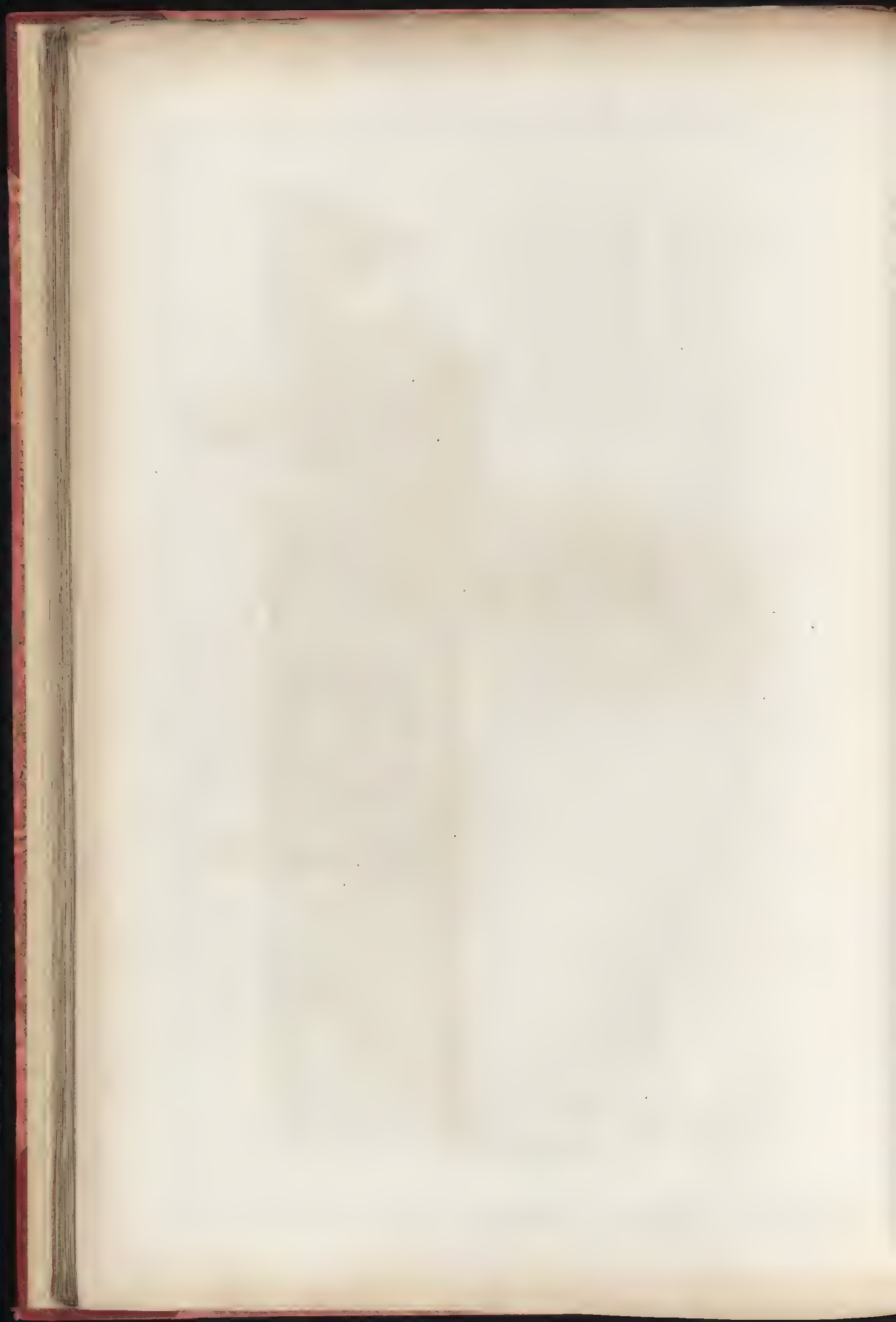


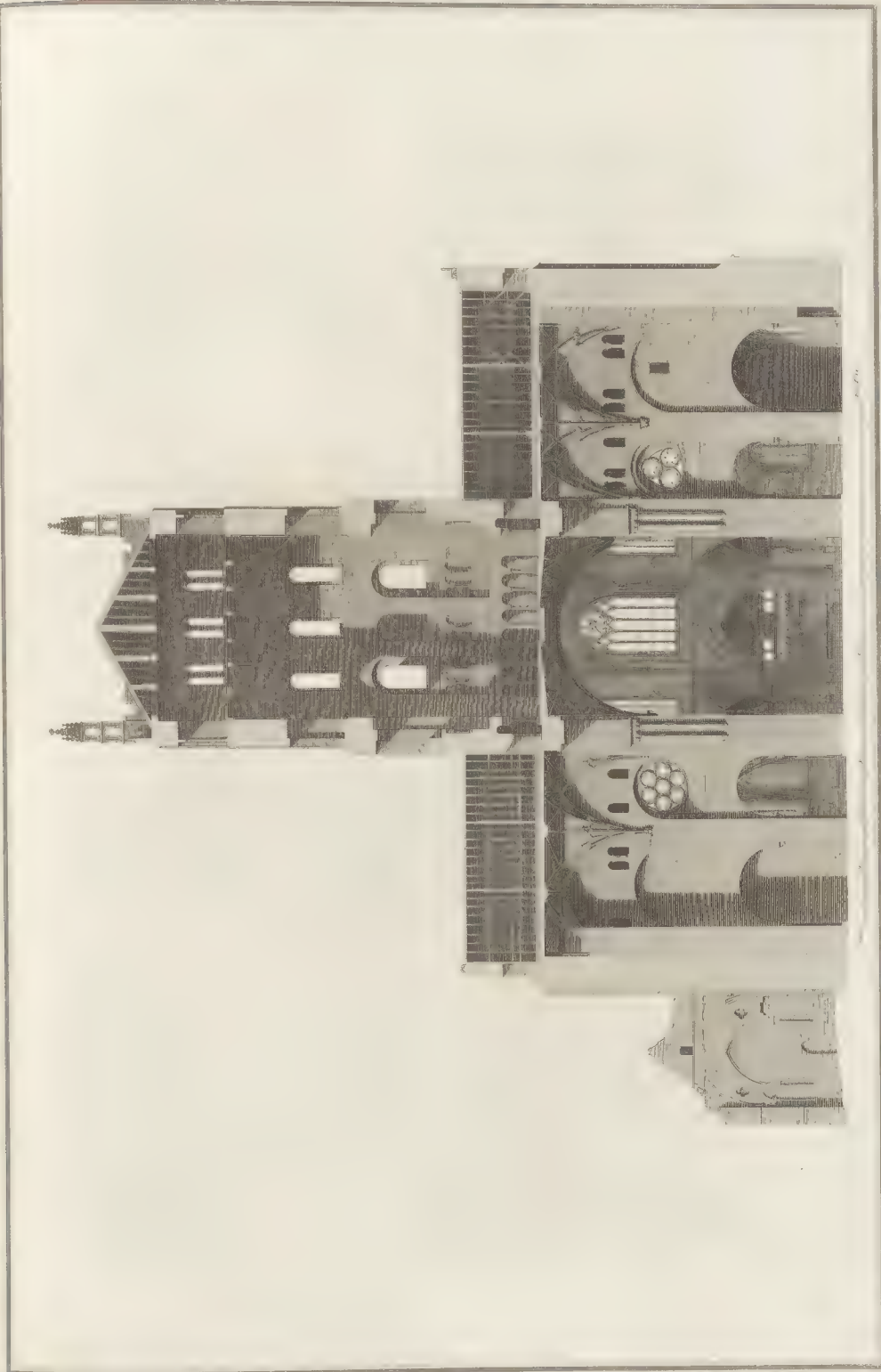


Elevation of Part of the Nave of Tewkesbury Abbey.

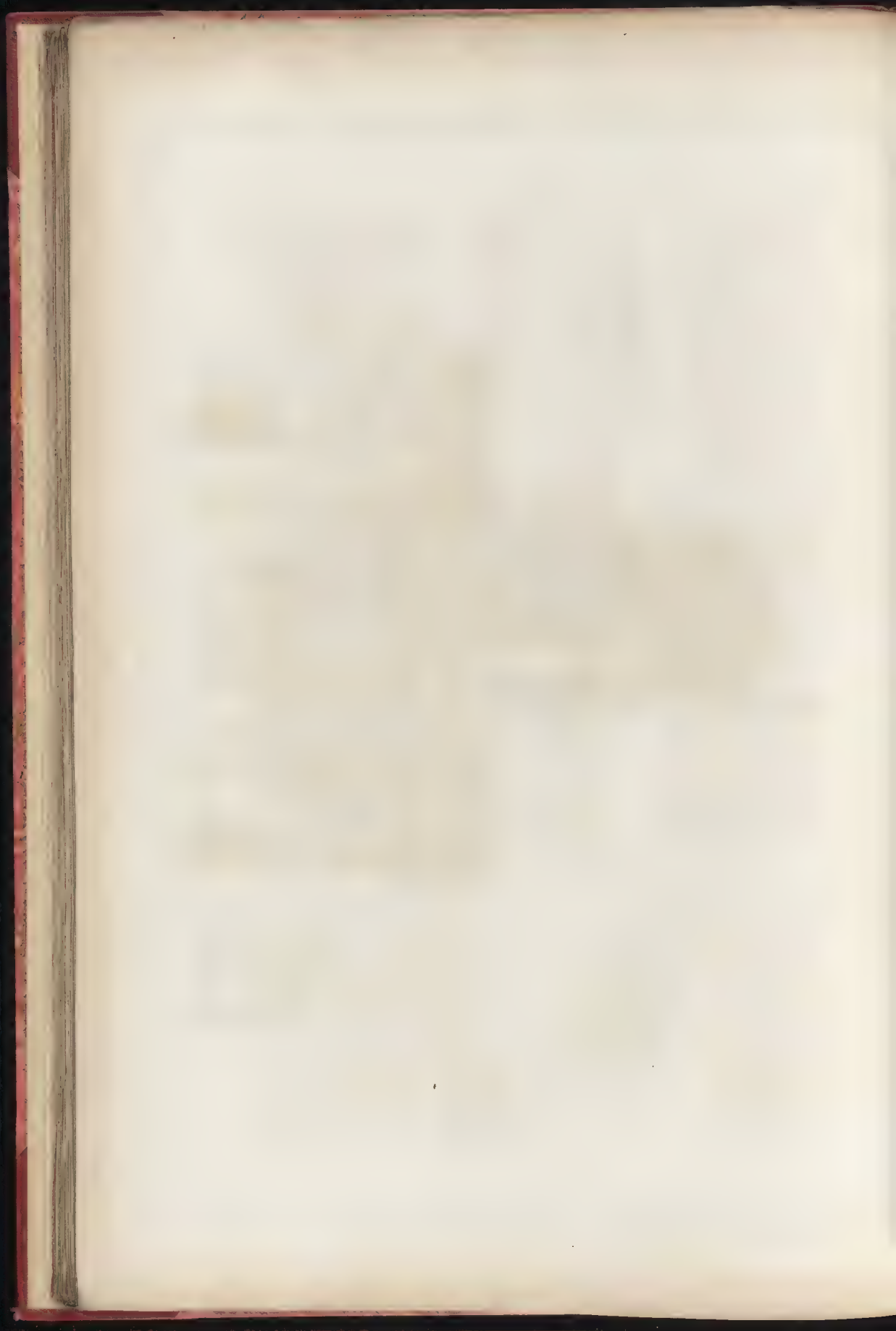


Longitudinal Section of Timberbury Abbey





Transverse Section of St. Andrew's Church, Glasgow



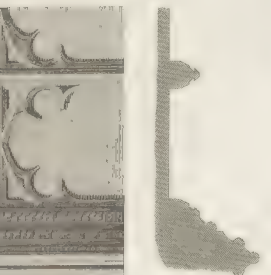
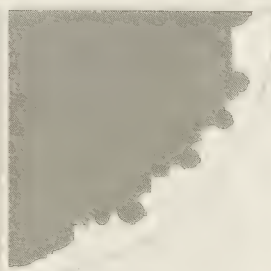
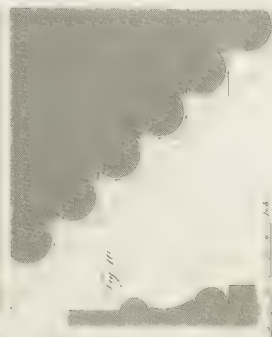
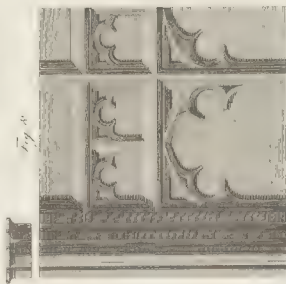
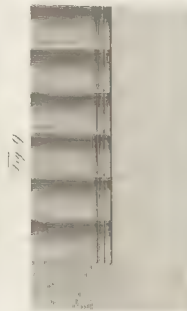
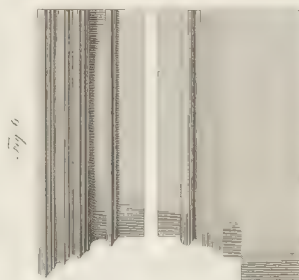
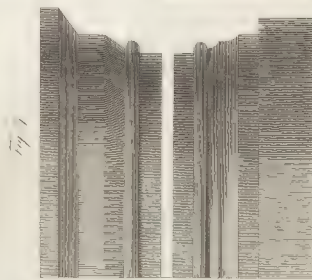
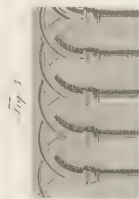
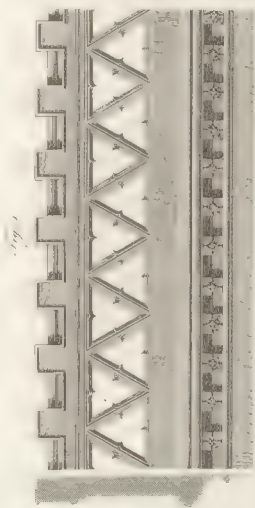
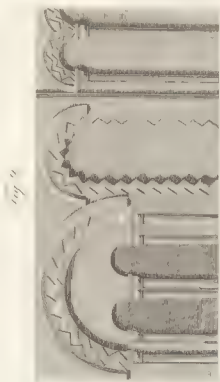


Fig. 10

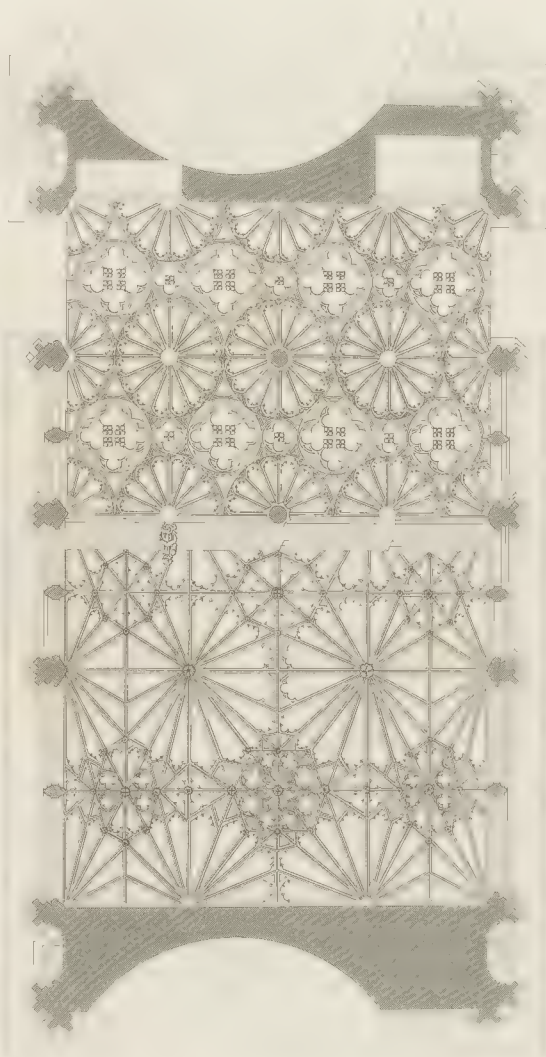
Fig. 11

Fig. 1 to 13. Details of the capitals and bases of columns in the Temple of Minerva at Athens. The capitals are shown in the top row, the bases in the bottom row. The figures are arranged in the order in which they were discovered.

Notes on the drawings.

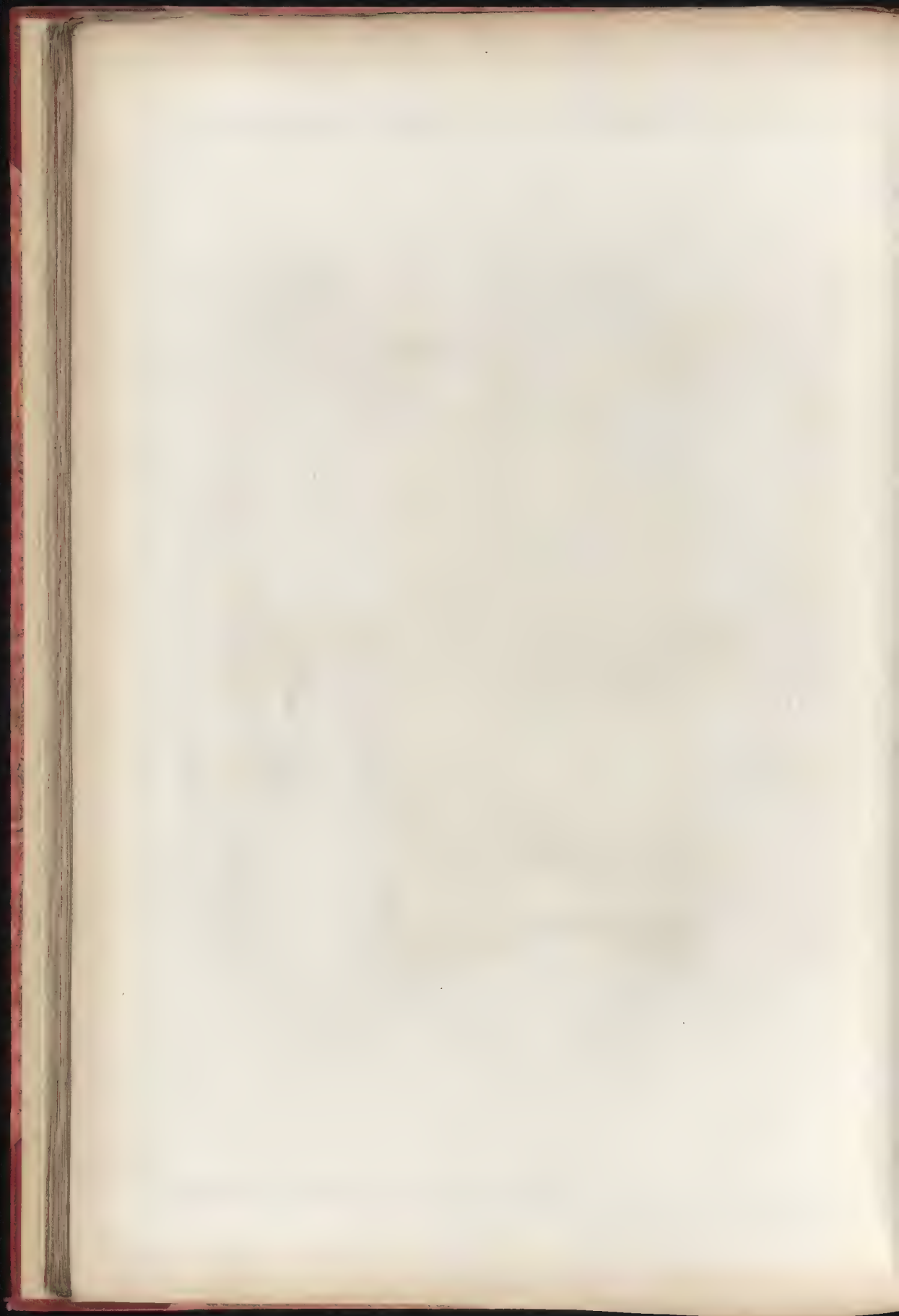


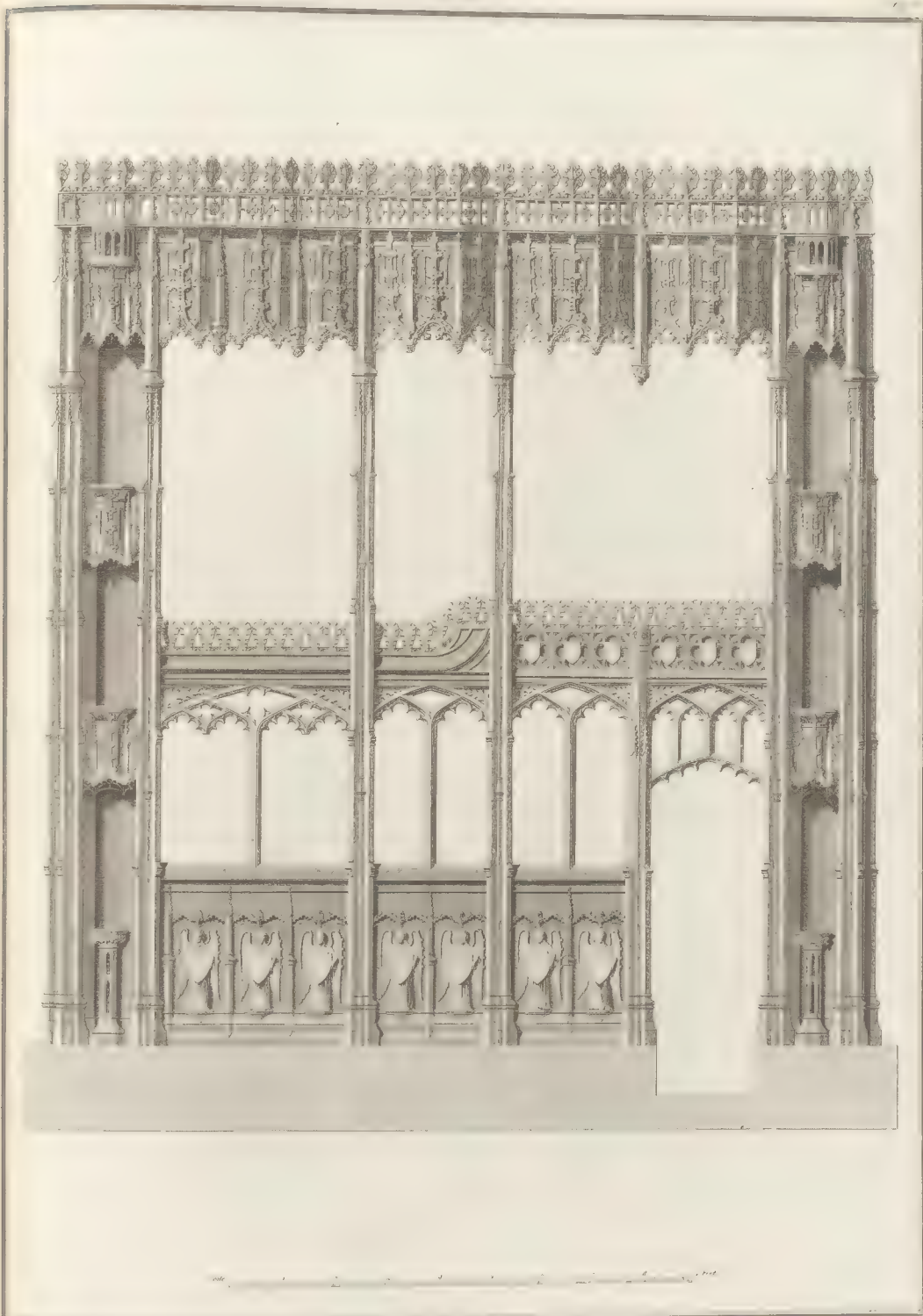
Entrance into Tenbury Abbey from the Cloisters



Scale of Feet
1/2" = 1' 0"

Plan of the Vault of the Chapel, Tewkesbury Abbey



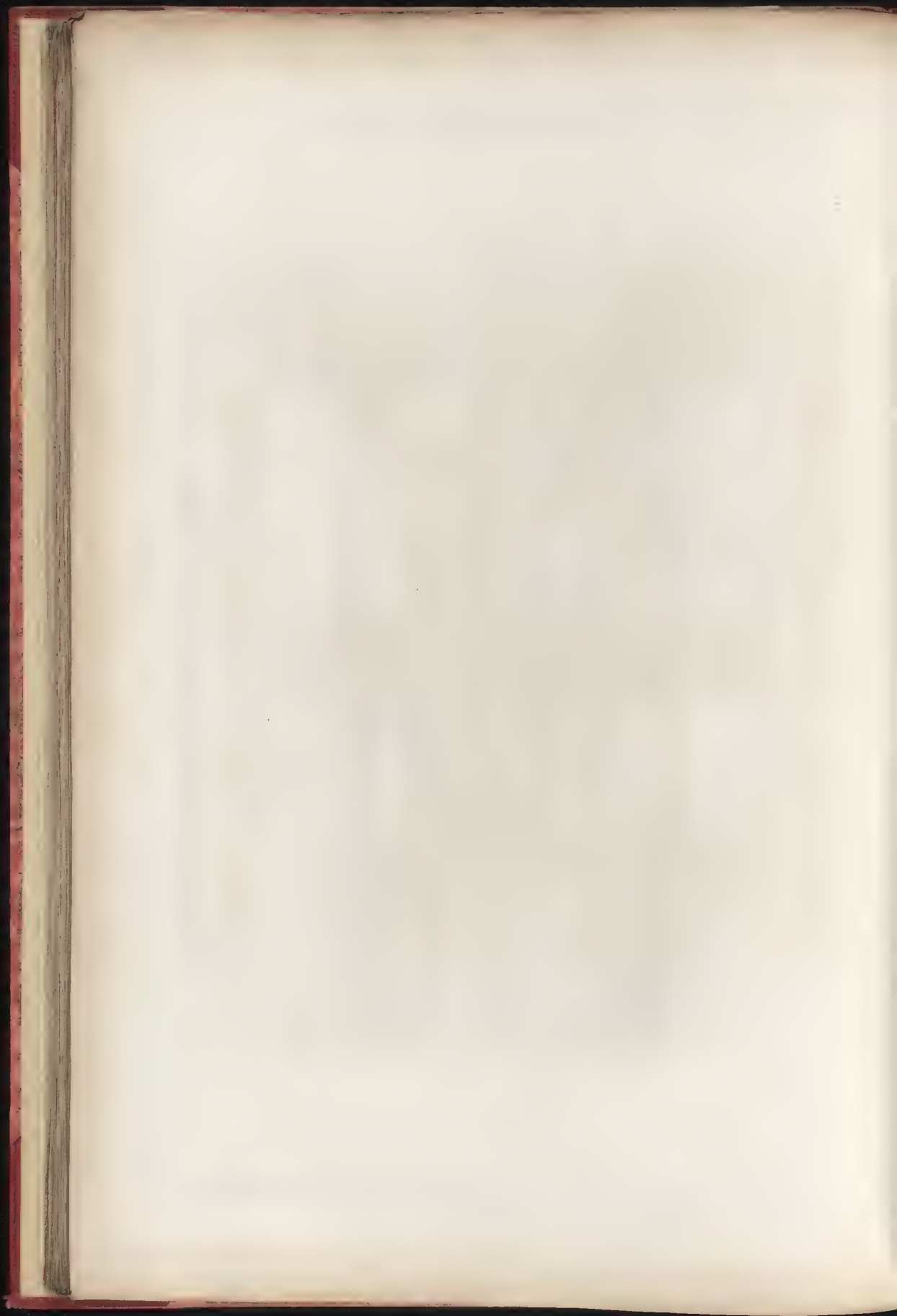


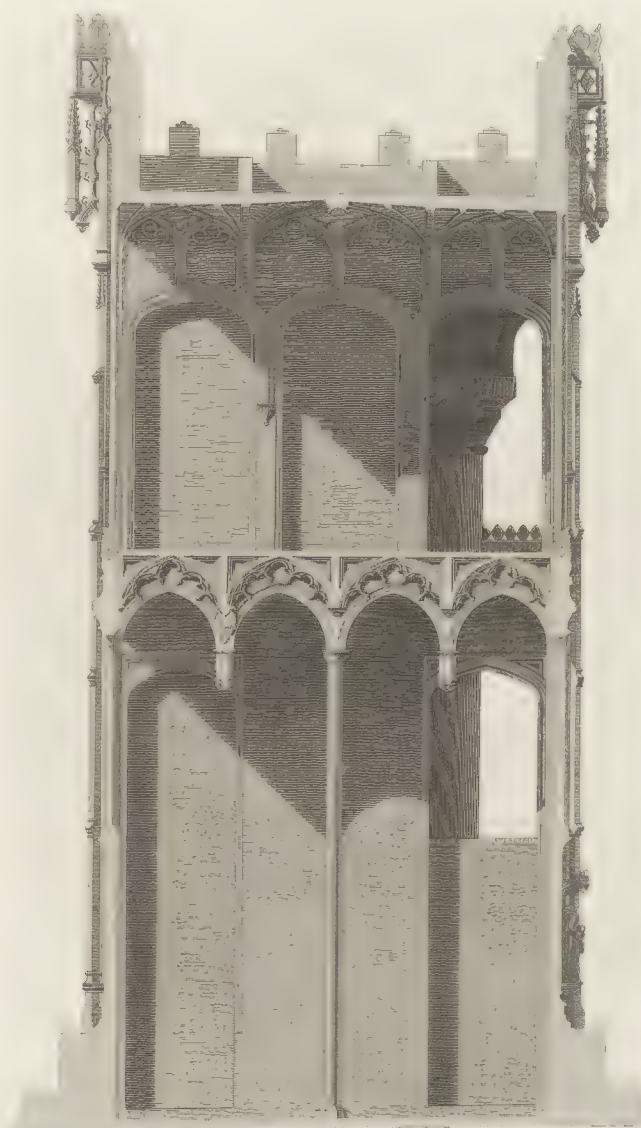
F. J. G. 1851

F. J. G. 1851

Countess of Warwick's Chapel, Tewkesbury. Wey.

1. 1/2 inch = 1 foot. Scale of the original drawing.



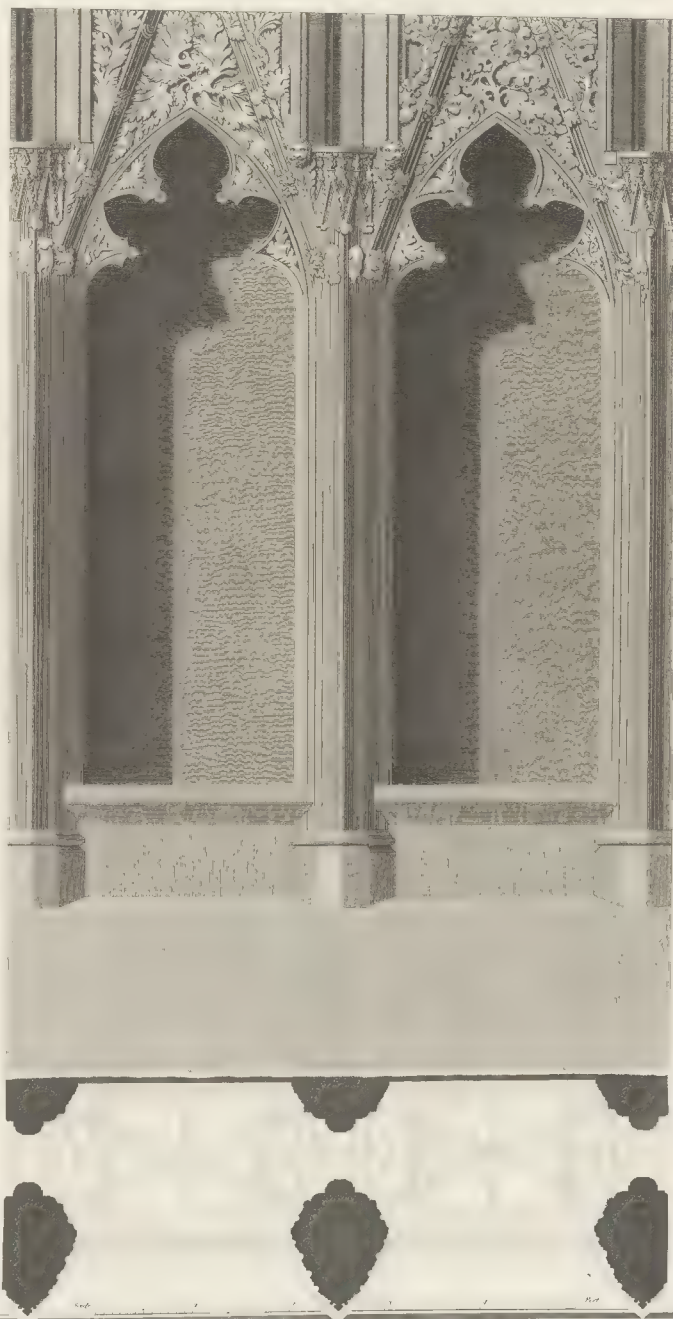


Scale 1/4 inch = 1 foot

Section of the County of Warwick's Chapel. Warwick. 1849

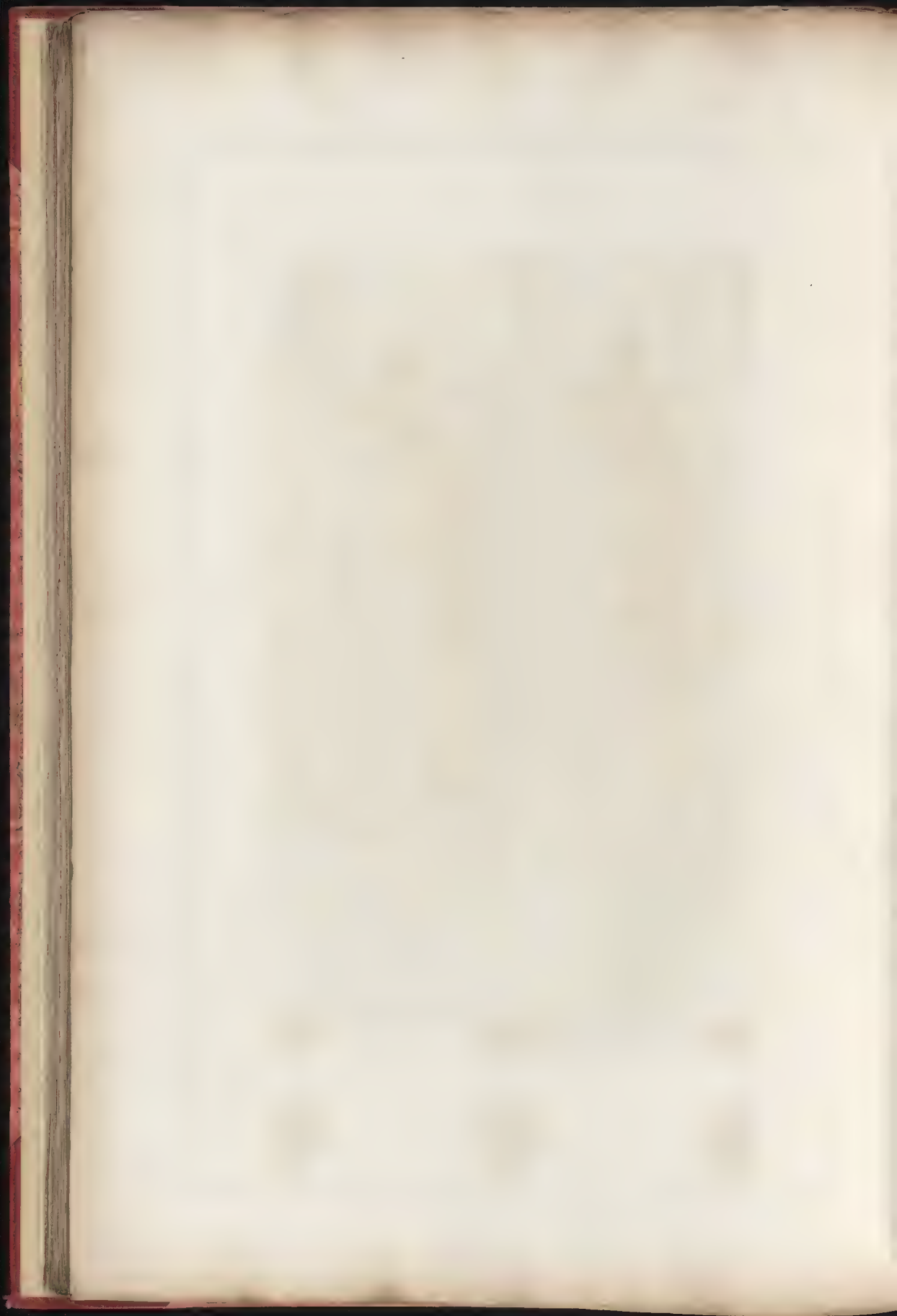
From the original drawing by J. H. Sturt





Old Hall in Tewkesbury Abbey.

Engraved from a drawing by J. G. Smith.



VOL. V.

PLATE XLVII.

Notes and Remarks, by the late Mr. WILLIAM CAPON, to accompany his Plan of the ancient Palace of WESTMINSTER.

[Read 23d December, 1824.]

THE accompanying Ground Plan of the Palace at Westminster was delineated by the late Mr. William Capon, being the result of a careful personal examination, which occasionally occupied the attention of that gentleman during the last half century. In that interval many opportunities occurred to favour the prosecution of his inquiries, great alterations and changes having been made immediately contiguous to the Hall and Houses of Parliament. The older parts of the fabric were thus exposed to view; and in consequence of the demolition of buildings in the vicinity, Mr. Capon was frequently enabled to trace its ancient foundations.

These alterations disclosed much that was curious and interesting in Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting; and there can be no question that the chambers, halls, and chapels, of the Palace at Westminster, were highly decorated, and possessed a degree of splendour well suited to their respective purposes.

Various portions of the ancient palace were destroyed during the year 1793, and since that period, in order to make a commodious access to the Houses of Parliament.

Of the remains of the ancient gateway at the North-east angle of the New Palace-yard (now entirely destroyed), Mr. Capon made correct views (comprising as well all the buildings adjoining the river, as those next the New Palace-yard), previously to 1808, when the ancient gateway and part of the offices of the Exchequer were destroyed, together with the Stationery-office and dwelling-house, all of which are described on the plan.

The old Augmentation-office, and building adjoining, are also described on the plan, with the dates when taken down, as are those parts which were suffered to remain until 1822, when the residue was destroyed in order to build up new works. Of the great Hall the dimensions are given, as carefully surveyed by Mr. Capon in 1795, and again in 1822. On breaking through the West wall of the Hall, in order to make a way to the new coffee-

houses, and when the old coffee-houses¹ were about to be taken down (then on the right and left of the great entrance of the Hall), the wall was found to be six feet eight inches, the original thickness of the work of King William Rufus. The interior of the wall was of rubble and grout work; the materials were of Kentish rag-stone, black flint, and rock-chalk, with an external casing of squared stones of small scantling; but in the perforation before alluded to on the West side, or in any other that has since taken place, it could not be found that there were any bond-stones inserted to tie the walls together, so that it was liable to part; and, in the time of King Richard II. this actually occurred; and it still overhangs considerably the East wall. At the time of the great repair, temp. Rich. II. these original walls on the East and West sides of the Hall could not have stood much longer, especially after putting on the new roof, but for the judicious alterations made by the architect; the great abutments against the walls, serving as shores. The architect built up an additional thickness of wall, resting on arches, vaulting from buttress to buttress, and inserted into each of the original wall-buttresses, so as to come flush with the face of each buttress, making a thickness of the new additional wall of one foot seven inches, which greatly strengthen the old wall by the weight of new work, and by the resistance which it necessarily gave to the thrust of the new roof. There are six substantial buttresses on the West side, detached from the main wall of the Hall, from which arched buttresses vault over against the upper part of the edifice, and keep it in its place; without which support, and the parallel wall attached to the original main wall, it could not have stood against the lateral thrust of the roof, although there are some most admirable contrivances in the mode of framing this roof, in order to carry the weight and pressure of the circular principals down to the corbels. These corbels are wisely placed very low down the walls, so as to have the weight of the superincumbent wall to assist against the force and pressure of the roof. The skilful disposition of this framed timber-work, and particularly the insertion of an assistant principal under the main purloin, and over the end of the hammer-beam, to ease the weight and bring it down to the walls, is a most admirable contrivance of the architect, and shows him to have been a man of very superior mind. This timber-roof, together with many beautiful specimens of carpentry yet remaining in various parts of the kingdom, as likewise the many fine examples of stone-vaulted ceiling, of pointed architecture, from the early part of the reign of King Henry II. to the middle of the reign of King Henry VIII. prove that our ancestors, during the middle ages, had a profound knowledge of geometry, and particularly so in the reign of King Edward III. when the theory and practice of architectural art arrived at their greatest perfection. In their sculptures of the human figure, and particularly in the draperies with which they were covered, they frequently showed great skill, and a nice and true observance of nature; and although the countenances may sometimes seem to want sentiment and passion, it ought to be remembered that it was chiefly devotion or piety which they aimed to express, and that the passions, of course, were not to be called forth. They accomplished what they endeavoured to do. Their figures were in general only draped figures, and anatomical knowledge was not required.

¹ Taverns, connected with the Palace of Westminster, appear to have existed at an early period.

Among the Excerpts from the Originals, sent to the British Museum by order of H. M. Commissioners upon the Public Records, Mr. Ellis found the following abstract of a grant:

"Orig. 3 Hen. VIII. Rex, 27^{mo} die Maii concessit Matheo Bakor et Willielmo Butler servienti Reg. ad Arma omnia et singula mes. domos, et edificia Reg. sitata infra Palacium Reg. Westm. necnon domos et mansiones vocat. *Paradise et Hell* infra Aulam Regis Westm. et alium domum vocat. *Purgatores*, et aliam domum vocat. *Potan's House* subtus Scaccarium Regis, ac etiam Turrin et Domum vocat. le Grenelates*, ac custod. Palacii præd. habend. eis pro termino Vitæ. Ro. xvij^{mo}."

* Qu. The Green Lattice;

Of ornaments, and especially of imitations of vegetable forms proper for architectural decorations, they manifested great taste and skill, as specimens of remains are still to be found by those who have the industry to seek them in their retreats.

Of other arts, as that of Painting, there are yet sufficient specimens remaining to show that we had of NATIVE ARTISTS a great number in all parts of the kingdom, many of whom possessed much talent. Some of the draperies of the figures found on the *South side* of the altar, at the East end of St. Stephen's Chapel, had great merit. Some were very beautifully painted; yet they were destroyed, and thrown "amongst the common lumber." The paintings found on the East wall of the ancient Chapter House of the Abbey of Westminster, in 1802, had also great merit, particularly in the colouring of the flesh. Mr. Capon was of opinion that they were of the time of Edward III. and not of King Henry III. as it has been supposed¹.

Near the inner angle of the Eastern tower of Westminster Hall, but facing the West, was a straight joint the whole way from bottom to top, which seems to prove that that tower was a subsequent erection, as the masonry *was not bonded in* to the front wall, which it would have been had that tower been carried up coeval with the rest of the work. This straight joint had opened considerably, and the whole tower was much out of perpendicular, and overhung to the North. The strait joint was much wider towards the top².

Of the Courts of Wards and Liveries, shown in this plan, nothing, it is believed, remains, except the East end and its large window temp. Henry VIII. The dimensions and particulars were many years since taken from an old plan (probably of the time of King Charles the First or Second); we have no guide but the East wall already mentioned, as the other walls of that Court are destroyed or built over, and perhaps the foundations rooted up or entirely concealed, but it abutted against the South gable of Westminster Hall as shown in the Plan.

Of the row of old houses on the East side of the Old Palace-yard, shown in the Plan, and now taken down, some were very old, and had been repeatedly patched up; one at the corner was built chiefly of timber with perforated fascia boards to the pediment roofs in various cants.

Under the old House of Lords (which, together with the Prince's Chamber adjoining, is now demolished) was the noted Guy Vaux's Cellar, which proved, on the taking down of its very ancient walls, to have been the kitchen of the ancient Palace. At the South end of this long room was a place like a little window, stopped up nearly flush with the rest of the wall, but preserving a kind of square projection, like a broad fillet, around it. This proved to be a buttery hatch, then completely brought to view, and an ambry near it on the right hand. They were evidently the work of a period subsequent to the erection of the original walls, and had been inserted into the more ancient work, built by the Confessor, William the First, or Rufus; but the buttery hatch and the ambry were of the time of Henry III. There were inner walls of red brick, on which vaulted over brick-arches, under the Prince's Chamber—these walls concealed the ancient walls, and the hatch and ambry—the red brick walls and vaultings were probably the work of Sir Christopher Wren, about 1678, or shortly after.

In September 1823, Mr. Capon took a collective view of the whole mass of buildings, of the various periods, on a large scale, showing the state in which they appeared at that period,

¹ A faithful draught from this curious work of ancient art was made by Mr. Capon, and exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries; and an account, drawn up by him, was read at the same time, 15th December, 1825.

² This appearance is exactly shown, in a large draught which Mr. Capon made of the whole front of the Hall and contiguous buildings, in the year 1793.

and likewise a painted resemblance of King Henry III. standing in his robes. This figure was painted on the splay jaumb of a large window, which faced the East in the old House of Lords; the window had been filled up flush with the wall inside, as had other windows of the same room. Among the materials which had been used for the purpose of filling up, were two blocks of stone; on a smooth face of each were paintings; on one a regal personage and a knight; on the other, a young person sitting at a table, and holding in one hand a hunting horn, in the other a drinking cup; over the head was written *Le Roi iij.* Mr. Capon doubted whether it was meant for Henry III. or Edward III.—probably the former, as the work of architecture and painting commenced early in that King's reign, and when he could have been but very young; these two subjects, together with a smaller block of stone full of writing, painted on the smooth face, Mr. Capon preserved. Many other curious remnants Mr. C. had to regret were battered and broken into small pieces as rammel for foundations.

Adjoining the South end of the Cellar, or more properly the ancient Kitchen—to the West was a small room separated only by a stone doorway with a pointed head, and with very substantial masonry joined to the older walls; this room was lined with modern red brick walls, and had a groined arch of red brick. At the North side there had been an opening, a doorway of very solid thick stonemasonry, through which was a way seemingly forced through by great violence. On the floor lay various large lumps and small callets of stone and much stone rubbish; the perforation had been stopped up with old dark-coloured red brick¹. In 1799 it was asserted that this was always understood to have been the place where the Conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot broke into the Vault, which adjoined that called Guy Vaux's Cellar.

Of walls of great antiquity, several remained in 1799 and 1800, and the foundations of many others which had been concealed by the accumulation of the upper soil appeared in 1823. All these are marked in the Plan. These walls collectively prove that the Palace had been of very great extent, in every direction—a great portion of it had formerly run co-extensive with the shore of the River, to the whole length of Abingdon Street—Southward, to the length of 396 feet, to the King's Slaughter-house, which was close to the great ditch that separated the land of the Palace and Abbey precinct from the fields and meadows beyond the great ditch. Mr. Capon was of opinion that they formed only one vast mass of building, and that no separation took place between the Palace and the monastic buildings until the time of Edward III. or Richard II. Northward the Palace extended to the North side of the New Palace-yard to the Wool Staple, now Bridge Street. Westward to the West end of the scite where Union Street lately stood. In a back wall of a house in that street (well known formerly as the Mitre Tavern) was an ancient wall, which had been the South wall of the Gateway built by King Richard III. anno 1484. In this wall was found a most curiously sculptured capital, representing King William Rufus and the then Sub-Abbot of Westminster, Gislebertus Crispinus, and other subjects on the four faces of the capital, and a motto or legend on the abacus².

The ancient stone windows at the East end of the Painted Chamber were removed in 1800, and some slender wooden window-frames put up: these again were removed in 1818, and fresh ones built up with brick, and stuccoed over, not of the same form as the original, but like the windows on the North side of the Painted Chamber near to the West

¹ Thus it appeared in July 1799, when Mr. Capon first made a plan of all these parts, and draughts of these lower rooms.

² Of this curious remnant of ancient art, Mr. Capon made a faithful draught.

end, which have a circle in the upper division of each window; whereas those at the East end of the room had a lozenge in that division, as fully appears by draughts and prints made by Mr. John Carter¹. Draughts were made by Mr. Capon of these windows in 1795 and 1799.

In 1818, on washing off the repeated coats of white-wash which encumbered the walls, Mr. Capon discovered paintings in the splayed jaumbs of the North windows, and was then enabled to trace the masonry which had been erected by the Confessor, and that subsequently grafted on it *temp. Hen. III.* which corresponded, on the inside of the room, with what is even now discernible on the outside.

In the basement story, under this room, at the East end, is a fine piece of masonry, consisting of four broad ribs, and groins between them, and three narrow windows, with round heads, inserted in a very thick wall; and at the distance of about twelve feet four inches is another wall, parallel to that, of the thickness of five feet eight inches. This latter wall now goes up no higher than to the floor of the Painted Chamber; but it could never have been built of such a vast thickness, unless to carry a wall of superstructure, which probably did continue higher than the ground-floor until the time of King Henry III. when the upper part might have been taken down, to suit the purpose of that King, of making a room of such vast length and height as the Painted Chamber, viz. eighty feet six inches long from East to West, twenty-six feet in width, and thirty-one feet in height from the present boarded floor, below which is a tessellated floor, about nine inches under the upper one. These floors are carried on joists of chesnut timber of vast scantling, but now in bad condition, and are propped up by middle walls, purposely erected to sustain the joists, in the time of Inigo Jones, whose work is visible in many parts under and outside this Chamber. This has been asserted to have been done at the time of the erection of the walls; but that it was not so, is easily proved by the laying the courses of the stone-work composing the substructure on the outside this building, as it now remains; but it was more clearly discernible some years since, before a doorway was made (previously a window), by which circumstance part of the rustications were destroyed.

The great red brick pier at the North-east angle of the Painted Chamber, built sloping to shore up the walls, is probably the work of Inigo Jones, as are other parts, on the North side, adjoining this great pier. The house of Sir Robert Cotton adjoined the Painted Chamber on the North side; and after taking down that house, the North wall of the Painted Chamber, next the East end, must have been in great danger.

Mr. Capon was of opinion that the Oratory of Edward the Confessor was at the East end of what is now the Painted Chamber, and might have so remained until the time of King Henry III. There are now remaining two large stone corbels, or brackets, representing angels, almost the size of life, each with a scroll or label upon the breast. These brackets, or corbels, were probably made to sustain statues of Saints. The Confessor is understood to have died in what is now called the Painted Chamber, that is, at the East end of this great room; for that the room was of equal dimensions in the Confessor's time, Mr. Capon did not credit, but only that it went Westward as far as the thick wall already mentioned of five feet eight inches, making a room of about thirteen or fourteen feet, large enough for an oratory or private chapel. These corbels, or brackets, are the workmanship of King Henry the Third's reign, and are tailed into the East wall, which is very thick.

Mr. Capon conjectured that against the middle pier of this room, at the East end, was an altar, which remained in the time of King Henry III. and probably to the time of the Reformation; and what, in some measure, tended to confirm this idea, was, that upon laying

¹ Ancient Architecture, vol. I.

open the *North side* of the Painted Chamber, when the ancient paintings were fully exposed to view, some work was discovered in the architecture, showing oblique mullions, &c. as purposely made, so that persons from the adjoining chamber on the North side could look to the middle of the East end, and to any thing there placed, if esteemed sacred or important. A similar row of oblique mullions, and for a similar purpose, was found on taking down the venerable remains of the Nunnery of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street, London; where, from a Chapel, likewise on the North side, persons in it could see the high altar of the present church. Those mullions are still remaining in the North wall of St. Helen's Church, but are stopped up and plastered over¹.

Mr. Capon saw some fragments of paintings of figures and some gilding on the South side of the Chapel of St. Stephen, and on the North side a painting of a whole length human figure.

From some of the curious relics of the architecture of that Chapel in his possession, it appears that the bases of the columnus, and the ornamental patera² fixed on the triplicated shafts, were gilt.

Of the Painted Chamber Mr. Capon made a careful Plan to a large scale, and two large perspective views, looking East and West, in the year 1799, before the ancient Tapestries were removed. These Tapestries were suspended from battens, and covered nearly all the walls of this vast room to about half its height: the walls above had been covered with whitewash. Mr. Capon was of opinion that these Tapestries had been suspended there from the time of Charles II., perhaps long before, as they are enumerated in Sandford's Coronation of James II. viz., five pieces of the Siege of Troy, and one piece of Gardens and Fountains. They were thus suspended in 1777, and continued so until 1800, when they were taken down and thrust into a closet in a lower apartment, where they remained for several years³.

Mr. Yarnold informed Mr. Capon that at the back of these Tapestries, was the impress or stamp of C. P. or C. R. with a crown or coronet over the initials, which seems to imply that they had formed part of the furniture of the Palace; at all events from the time of King Charles I. A similar impress, but made with a hot iron, remains at the back of many of the Pictures of Italian masters, painted on wood, collected for that King, and which are now in the Palace of Kensington.

Mr. Capon was inclined to think that these Tapestries had formerly hung up in Westminster Hall. It appears that King Henry VII. in the ninth year of his reign, feasted Raphe Austrey, then Mayor of London, in the great Hall, "which was richly hanged with Arras, and staged about on both sides⁴." The depth of the Tapestry seemed to be about equal to the depth, reckoning from the bottom of Richard the Second's cornice to the seat of the former floor of the Hall, which is now remaining, one foot three inches below the present floor.

¹ Mr. Capon made draughts of them, together with every thing appertaining to that extensive and curious work of ancient art, in plan and perspective views, previously to their being destroyed in March, 1799. There is an oblique perforation at the East end of the Chapel of the Lord Wenlock, on the North side of the beautiful church of Luton, in Bedfordshire, so that the mass-priest could see the high altar of the church at the time he was performing his duties for the repose of the soul of the Lord Wenlock. C.

² These were made of a plaster substance, probably composed of whiting, glue, and oil, well mixed together, and then formed or cast in moulds, which soon hardened. On becoming too hard, they would readily yield to the form required by being for a short time merged in warm water. These ornamental forms were afterwards stuck on with a gluten, and adhered to the stone or marble. C.

³ They were sold, about 1890, to the late Charles Yarnold, Esq. of Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street, London, for ten pounds. Shortly after his death, in March, 1825, they were sold by auction at Southgate's, in Fleet-street. C.

⁴ Stowe's Survey, 1598, page 388, and Fabian.

Mr. Capon made draughts of all the architectural parts of the Painted Chamber built by King Henry III. on the former walls of the Confessor, which still remained below in the substructure. He was of opinion that the Paintings were then (1799) on the walls, as he could see several projections where the paint, or what he supposed to be paint, advanced beyond the surface of the whitewashed walls. Mr. Capon mentioned to the then Clerk of the Works his belief, that when the Tapestries were removed, the Paintings would be found. His expectations were fully justified in the following year, as the Paintings were found, but unfortunately they were disfigured afterwards by the improper application of water and a brush. In general, these ancient works having been painted on an absorbent ground, composed of whiting and the juice or milk of the fig leaf, which was floated in a liquid state over the walls, or the boards on which the paintings were to be executed, the oil with which their colours were mixed was quickly imbibed or sucked into the ground, so that in the course of years all the unctuous matter was destroyed, and the Paintings are supposed to be done in fresco¹, as they have been frequently but erroneously called.

At the West end of the latter room was found by Mr. Capon all that remained of a Curtain which had originally been green; this Curtain was painted in oil colours, as it would bear the application of moisture, which was used carefully after he had wiped off the dust and dirt which adhered to it. Mr. Capon made a faithful drawing of all that remained to a scale; the folds and the fringe at the bottom were very well painted, and the folding natural and well understood. This very Curtain was probably alluded to in the precepts of King Henry III. referred to below.

Two heads, probably representing Edward I. and his wife Eleanor, were found, of tolerably good sculpture—these heads were painted over with oil colours, the hair and the coronets on the heads well gilt and bright, and fresh, at the time of their discovery; the capitals and columns adjoining the windows and the mouldings of the archivolts were painted of the finest colours, and parts of them gilded. All these beautiful decorations were concealed by coverings of mortar and plaster, of coarse clumsy workmanship, probably about the year 1678, when much was done about the Palace by Sir Christopher Wren.

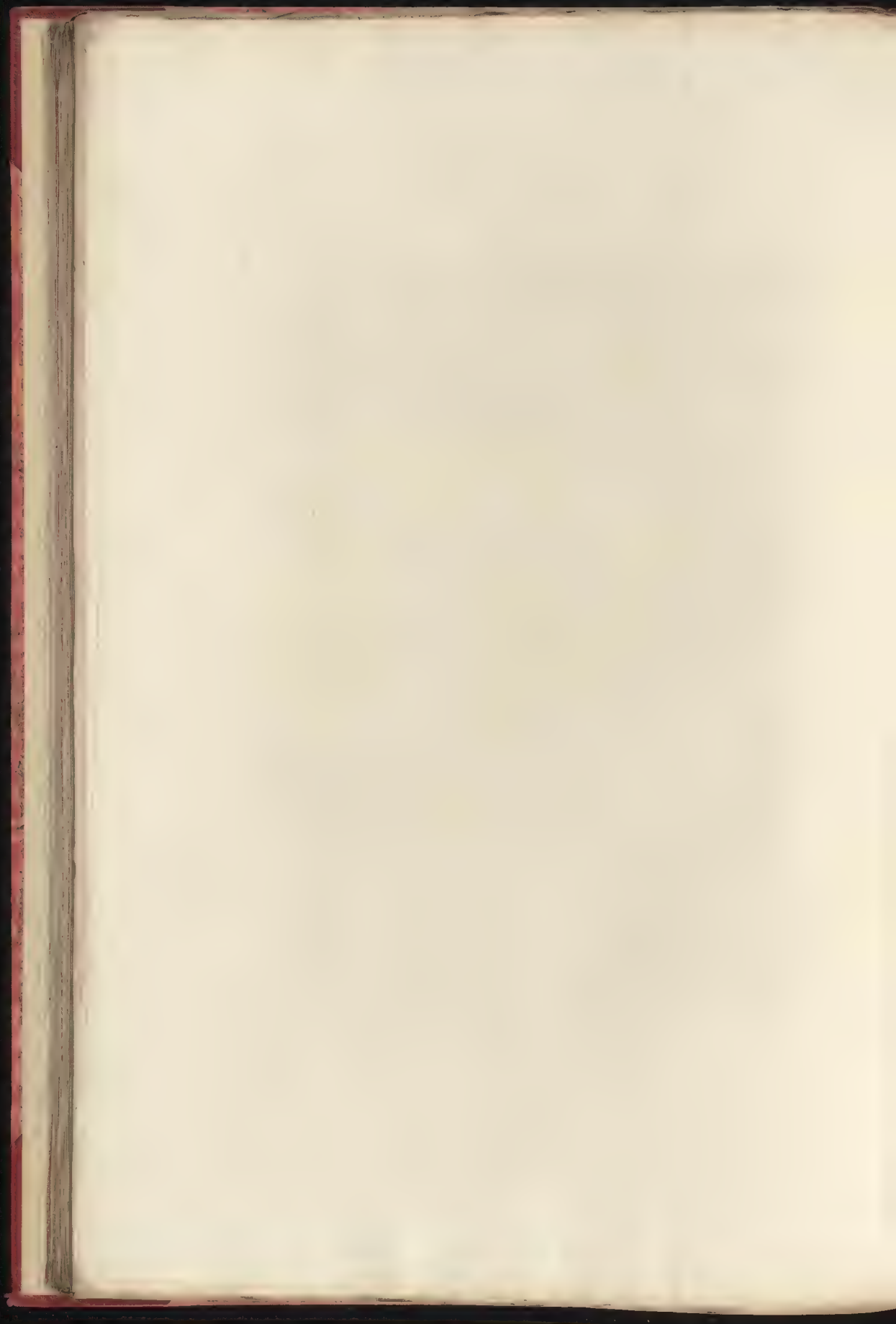
Mr. Capon was of opinion (as before noticed at p. 4) that the ancient Palace of Westminster adjoined the Monastery, and that the King's door of entrance to the Church was the present door at Poet's Corner, as the West side of the ancient Hall of Edward Confessor directly faced this door; and that all the ground on the West side of the Old Palace-yard (now occupied by modern dwelling houses) was formerly covered with the Palatial buildings. All this, he considered, might be reasonably inferred from the testimony of different authors², as well as from remnants of very ancient walls which Mr. Capon had occasionally seen during the period of forty-seven years, when exploring the buildings of the Palace and the Church.

¹ Fresco is a mode entirely different, and its process known but to few English persons. That our ancestors were really acquainted with the art of painting with oil colours during the middle ages, is sufficiently proved by the publication of the learned Mr. Raspe's *Treatise on the Art of Painting in Oil Colours**, as well as by the precepts or commands issued by King Henry III. in the 20th year of his reign†; and by the promulgation of the materials of every sort which had been used in the decorative paintings of St. Stephen's Chapel in the reign of King Edward III., and likewise by the late discoveries, which took place in the year 1823 on the destruction of some of the ancient buildings which formed the old House of Lords, and the adjoining Prince's Chamber. C.

² Consult M. Paris, Fabian, Holinshed, Stowe, Widmore. C.

* See Raspe's *Treatise*, &c. 4to, London, 1781.

† See *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. I. p. 6, &c.



The River Thames

Westminster Abbey

Westminster Palace

Westminster

Westminster

Palace

Palace

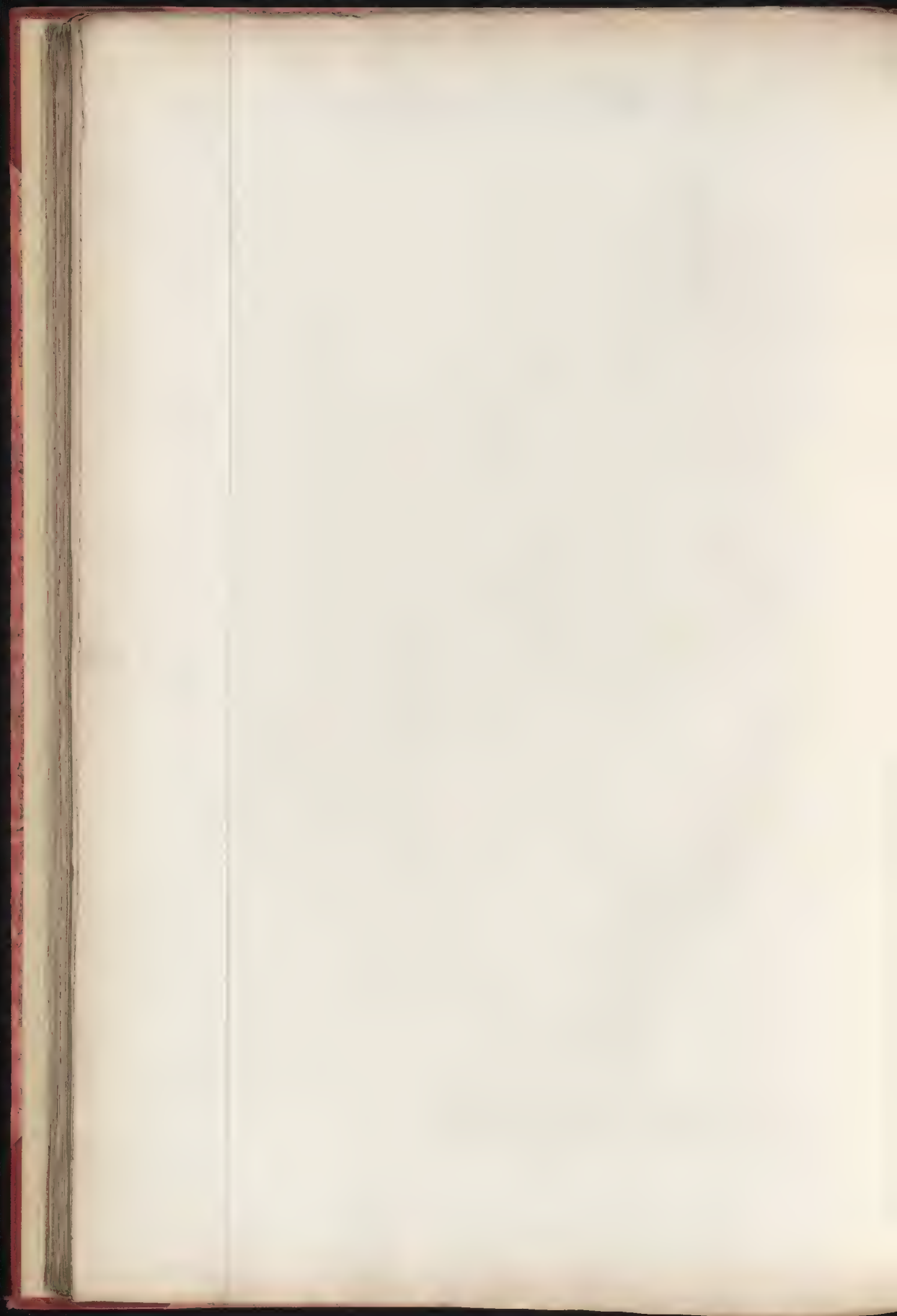
Old Palace

Palace

Palace

Plan of the ancient
PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.
— by the late —
MR WILLIAM CAPON.
as it stood in 1793.

- A To the
- B The Tower, with the clock tower, and the clock tower
- C The old church
- D The old church



VOL. V.

PLATES XLVIII, XLIX.

Some Remarks on the Pillar or Obelisk at FORRES, MORAYSHIRE, called Sueno's Stone.

THE Drawings from which the accompanying Plates (XLVIII and XLIX) are engraved, were executed in 1819, by William Daniell, Esq. R.A., F.S.A., and were communicated by him to the Society, but without any descriptive memoir.

In the absence of all authentic evidence, and of any inscription to guide us, it would be fruitless to inquire at what particular æra, or to celebrate what particular event, this Memorial was erected. Pillars of an obeliscal form were "used in common by the Norwegians, Saxons, Danes, and other Northern Nations;"¹ and those still remaining in the United Kingdom may be regarded as amongst the most ancient architectural monuments that we possess. They were commonly erected as sacred memorials, either to denote the places where Christianity was first taught, or to mark the graves of distinguished individuals. Occasionally they were raised to perpetuate a memorable victory, or as the boundary of a district. That this Pillar was erected after the introduction of Christianity, the cross at the upper part of the North side sufficiently denotes.

Tradition states that it recorded the expulsion of the Danes from Scotland; but this appears to be rendered doubtful by the following consideration: the reliefs on the South side are nearly defaced, whilst the ornamental borders on the North side remain in good preservation: it is therefore probable that the former were mutilated purposely. Now if the Pillar had been merely the record of a national achievement, it is not likely that it would have provoked this violence; but if the subjects were derived from Scripture, or from legendary history, and were deemed "superstitious," their destruction may be more easily accounted for. Indeed, to all appearance, some attempts have been made to obliterate the cross on the North side.

Many of these Pillars possess features in common. The events which they were intended to perpetuate, were usually not represented in one, but in distinct compartments. The crosses at Glastonbury contained several "ranges or stories," in which figures were sculptured; and, defaced as it is, we can still trace this arrangement in the Pillar before us. The sculpture on the North side Mr. Daniell found covered with moss, but in point of execution it struck him as far more highly finished than what is usually met with on monuments of the same class—interlaced borders, or complicated chain-work (as shewn in

¹ Whitaker's History of Whalley, b. II. c. I. Observations on Stone Pillars, Crosses, &c. by Mr. Astle, are given in Archæol. vol. XIII.; and Mr. Clarke's Essay may be referred to, as affording very copious and satisfactory information on this class of Antiquities. Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. I.

Plate XLVIII), and knots of fanciful and ingenious design, very commonly enriched pillars and stone crosses. Those at Eyam in Derbyshire, and at Sandbach in Cheshire, may be referred to, as partially resembling this Pillar in the ornaments that enrich them. As these memorials are, from various causes, become very limited in number, it is gratifying to mention, that fragments of the Sandbach Crosses, having been scattered for years, were a short time ago collected, and the Crosses replaced under the superintendence of a distinguished Member of this Society, the Historian of Cheshire, who has thus conferred a further obligation upon that County¹.

Gordon, in his *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, has given an account of this Pillar, and, as more than a century has elapsed since his description was written, it may not be uninteresting to quote it. His engraved illustrations are executed too coarsely to allow us to judge of the beauty of the workmanship of the original, a circumstance that enhances the value of Mr. Daniell's Drawings.

"The stone, near the town of Forress, or Fortrose, in Murray, far surpasses all others in magnificence and grandeur; and is, perhaps, one of the most stately monuments of that kind in Europe. It rises about 23 feet in height above ground, and is, as I am credibly informed, no less than 12 or 15 feet below; so that the whole height is at least 35 feet, and its breadth near 5. It is all one single and entire stone; great variety of figures, in low relief, are carved thereon, some of them still distinct and visible; but the injury of the weather has obscured those towards the upper part. What the import or signification of those figures is, I am at a loss to determine. The whole, above ground, is divided into seven compartments, the lowest of which is almost hid by some steps or supports, lately made to secure it from falling. The second contains sundry figures, but most of them defaced. In the third I discovered several of a monstrous form, resembling four-footed beasts, with human heads; and others of men standing by them. In the fourth division are six or seven ensigns, or standards, with some figures, holding obscure weapons in their hands. The fifth and sixth divisions are filled with the like figures, and in the uppermost of all have been others, which are now in a great measure defaced. On the reverse side of this stone is a cross like those at Aberlemny, beneath which are two human figures of a very disproportionable and Gothick form; and indeed the whole monument, as to its sculpture, is executed with a rude and barbarous taste².

"Why this Obelisk was raised, or how to explain the several figures thereon, I am at a loss, but cannot forbear thinking that it was erected by the Scots after the battle of Murtloch; in consequence of which the Danes were obliged not only to leave all thoughts of settling there, but entirely to quit the kingdom. The Scots, therefore, seem to have erected this Obelisk as a monument not only of the battle of Murtloch, which obliged their enemies to quit the kingdom, but as an evidence of the disappointment the Danes met with in their hopes of settling in that particular corner of Scotland. Tradition concerning this stone favours my conjecture, it being still called King Sueno's Stone.

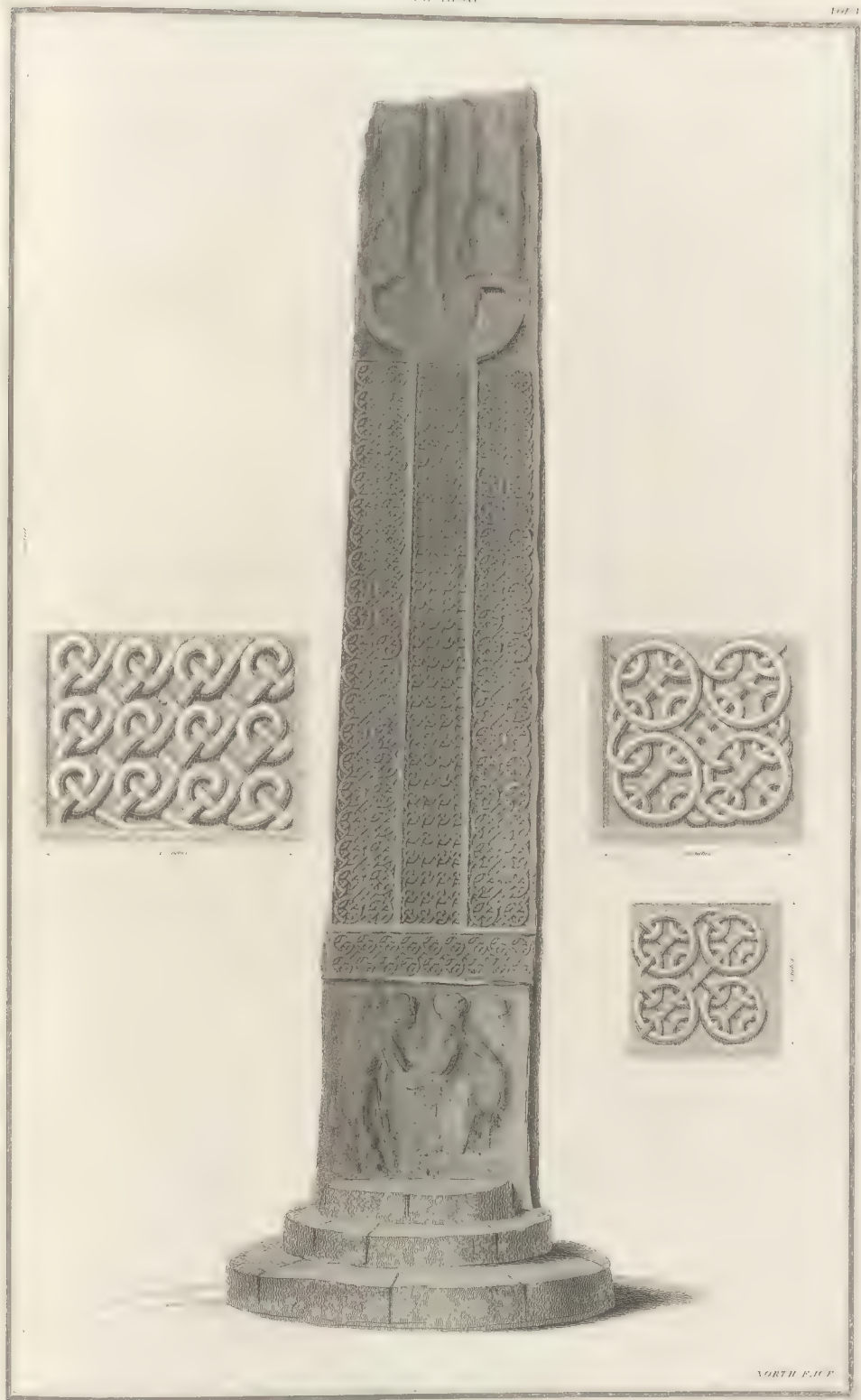
"It is not to be denied, but that some obelisks have been erected in these parts as Funeral Monuments; but those are of a different sort: however, we have reason to think, that where figures of armed men, and standards, and military ensigns appear, those were undoubtedly designed as trophies of victory."³

J. H. M.

¹ Engravings of these Crosses, as well as a minute description of them, will be found in Ormerod's History of Cheshire, vol. III. p. 57.

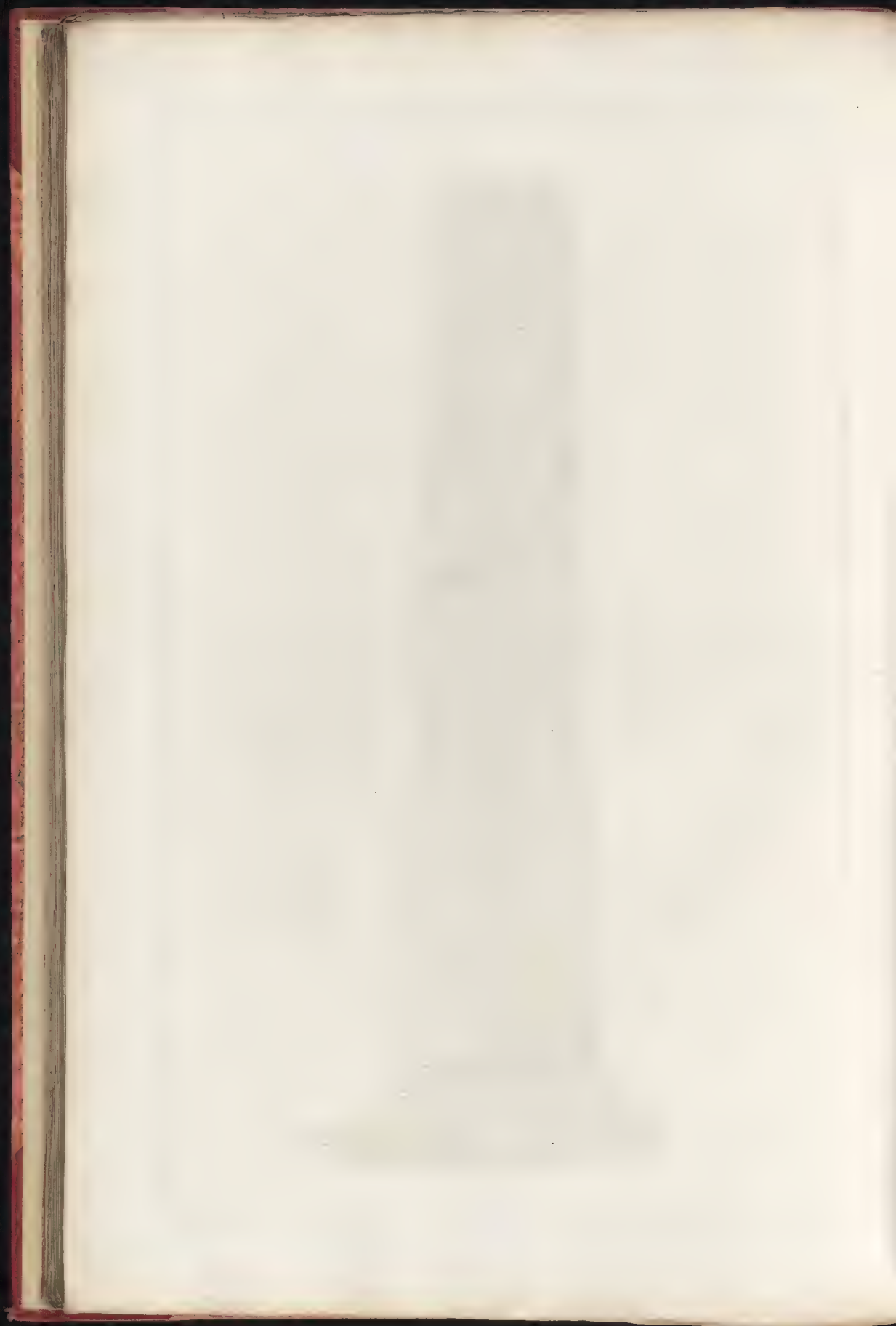
² Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, 1726, p. 158, Plate 56.

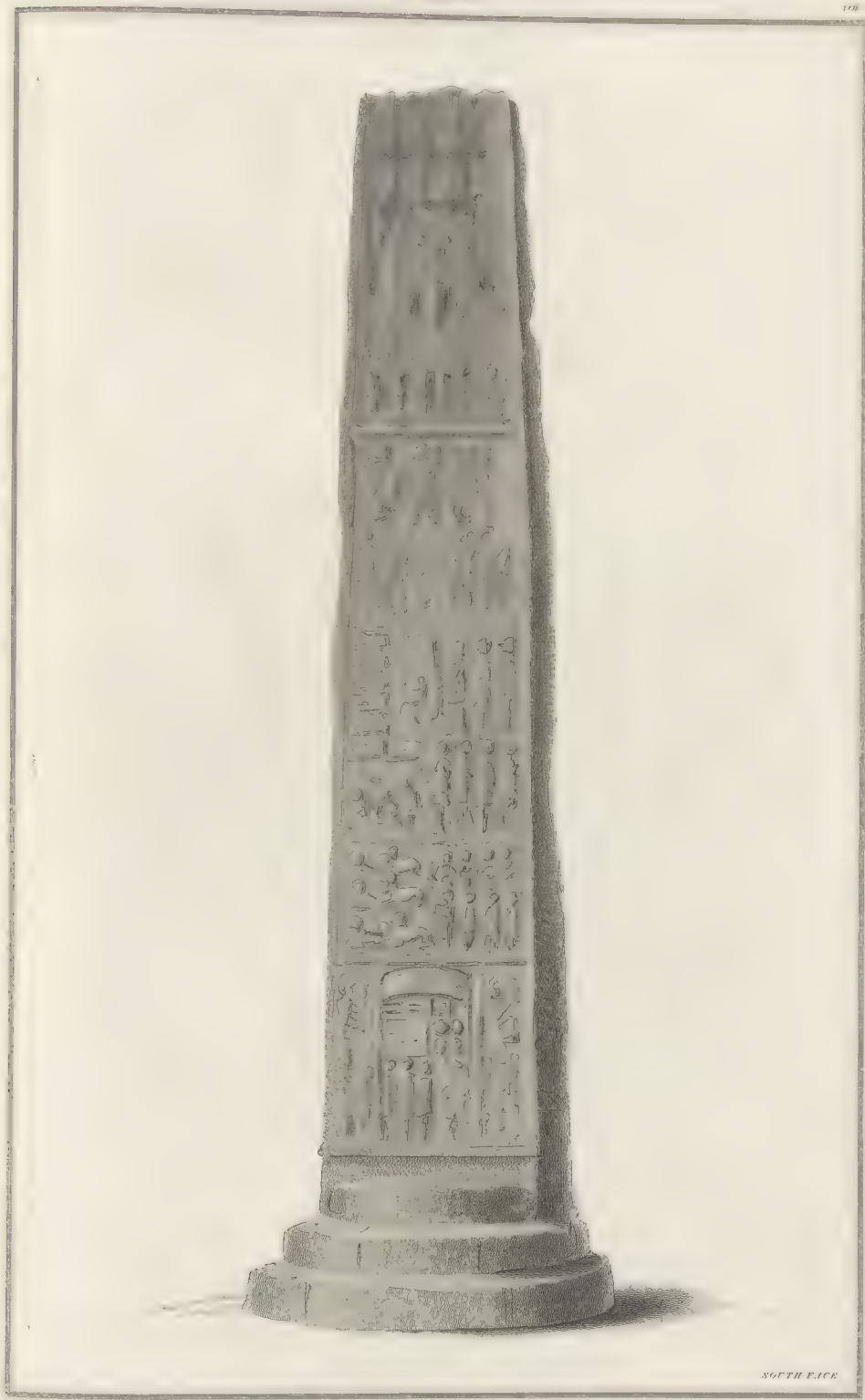
³ *Ib.* p. 159. Shaw, in his History of Moray (4to, Edinb. 1775,) has followed Gordon in his description of this Pillar; but he doubts whether Gordon is correct in assigning the battle of Murtloch as the occasion on which it was erected. P. 210.



NORTH SIDE

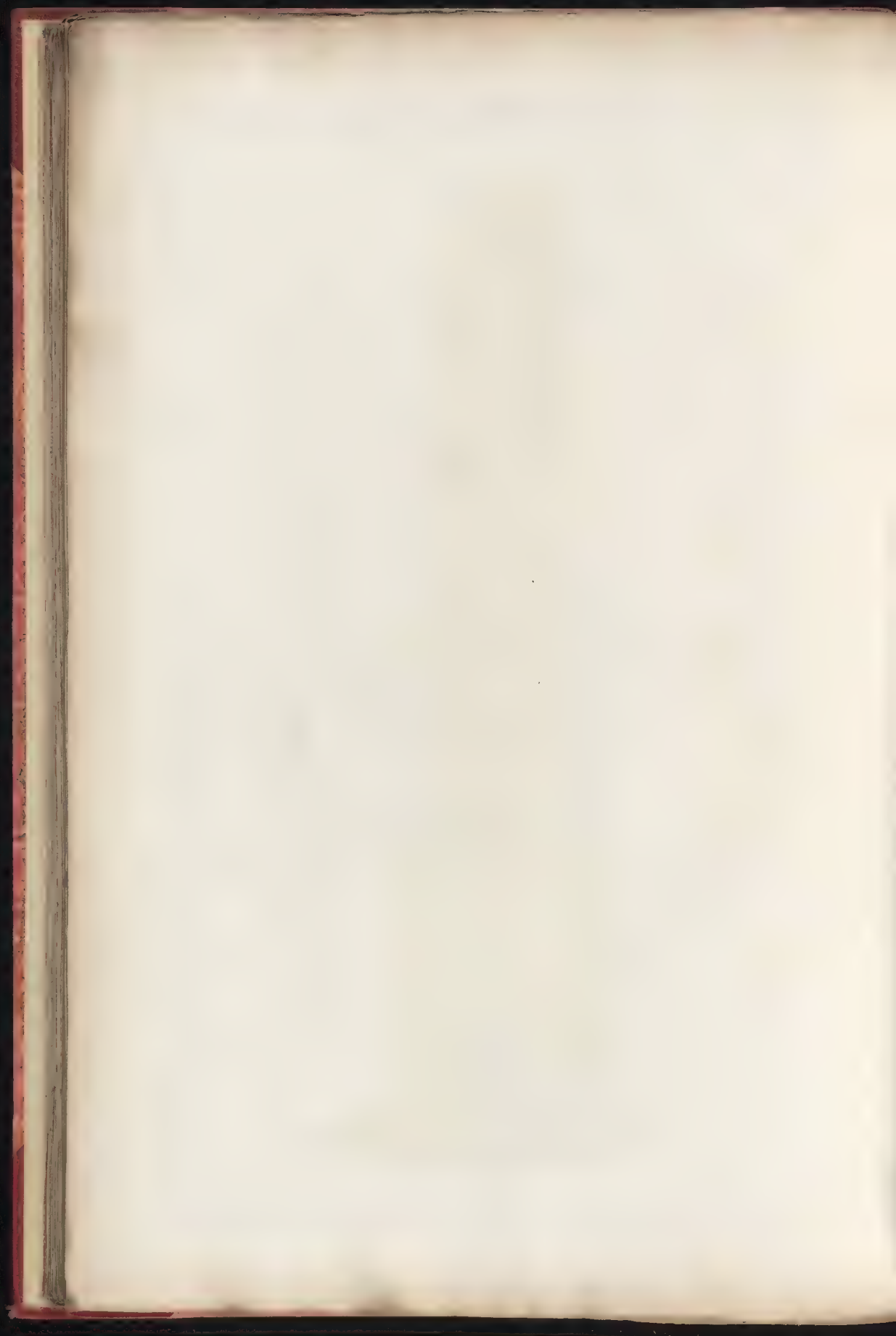
The Chelish at Faversham, Kent. North Side. (From the original in the collection of the Rev. J. H. St. John.)





SOUTH FACE

The Obelisk at Ferri, Maryland, North Face, Called Sun's Stem



VOL. V.

PLATE L.

Observations on several ancient Swords of State belonging to the Earldom of Chester: in a Letter from GEORGE ORMEROD, Esq. F.R.S. S.A. addressed to HENRY ELLIS, Esq. F.R.S. Secretary.

DEAR SIR,

31, Welbeck Street, Nov. 1, 1819.

I HAVE lately made various searches and inquiries, in the hope of discovering a Sword formerly preserved in the Exchequer of Chester, and erroneously said to have belonged to our celebrated Earl, Randle Blundeville; and though foiled in the main object of my search, I have discovered, among the MSS. in the British Museum, a drawing of this symbol of Palatine jurisdiction, which is so far from having belonged to the celebrated Earl to whom tradition referred it, that it may be clearly proved to have been the Sword of State of Edward Vth. (when Prince of Wales), for his Earldom of Chester. I have also discovered another Sword of State of the same Prince, in very excellent preservation, which is kept in the British Museum, but has not been hitherto appropriated: and if a brief Memoir on the subject of these antient regalia of the Chester Palatinate will be acceptable to the Society of Antiquaries, you will oblige me by laying it before them, and exhibiting the drawings which accompany it.

Before I describe these relics, it may be proper to mention, that a third sword, popularly ascribed to the first Norman Earl of Chester, Hugh d'Avranches (surnamed Lupus), exists in the same Repository. An engraving of it, approaching as near as can possibly be expected to perfect accuracy, given in the *Magna Britannia* of Messrs. Lysons¹, precludes the necessity of exhibiting a drawing of it; and it may be sufficient to state, that the blade is three feet four inches and five-eighths in length, and the hilt of brass gilt, ornamented on each side with four pannels of mother of pearl, and containing in the pommel several concentric circles, the two innermost of which are richly ornamented with scrolls and foliage, exquisitely designed, and finished after an antique pattern.

¹ Lysons's *Magna Britannia*, vol. II. part ii. p. 461.

From the size and general appearance of the Sword, it was probably made for the investiture of an Earl by his Sovereign; and the Earl was certainly, from the inscription on the blade, "Hugo Comes Cestrie," whom an unsupported tradition has identified as Hugh Lupus. It may however be justly doubted whether we are not to supply, in the place of *Lupus*, the name of his great-great-nephew, the fifth Earl, *Kevelioc*. Selden states the investiture of Bishop Pudsey with the sword of the Earldom of Northumberland to be the earliest instance of the ceremony on record, though spoken of "as a custom of that age formerly enough known, and not used as a new rite¹;" and the date of his investiture would be later than even that of Hugh Kevelioc by about thirty-six years.

Allowing, however, the ceremony to have been in use as early as the time of Hugh Lupus, it is scarcely likely to have been adopted at the unsettled period immediately subsequent to the Conquest, when King William struggled into Cheshire through the difficulties described by Ordericus Vitalis²; and when, in the very heart of the County, the new Earl had to fight a sanguinary battle on the estates of Earl Edwin³ at Nantwich, which is mentioned in the depositions during the trial between Scroop and Grosvenor⁴; nor, again, is the workmanship referable to the period of Hugh Lupus. As late as the time of his great nephew, Randle the second, the style of engraving exhibited in the Earl's seal (preserved in the *Archæologia*⁵) continued to be miserably barbarous; but in that of Earl Randle's son, *Hugh Kevelioc*, a vast improvement manifests itself both in the general design and the details of the equestrian figure⁶; and the classical taste of the artists employed on the Cheshire Seals at this time, introduced antique gems in the *Sigilla secreta* of the Earl, and of his constable Richard Fitz Eustace baron of Halton⁷.

Leaving, however, this Sword to be appropriated to either of the Earls Hugh, as better judgments may determine, I proceed to mention an ancient Cheshire tradition, that there was once in Chester Exchequer another Sword, formerly belonging to Earl Randle Blundeville, decorated with his arms and those of the Haselwalls, an ancient family which bore "Argent, a chief Azure," and held high offices in the Palatinate.

After a fruitless search in the Exchequer, recently made at my request by the Deputy Keeper of the Records, the only vestige of this Sword which I can trace, is an outline drawing of it by Randle Catherall (Harl. MSS. 1988), of which an enlarged copy is exhibited, but it was certainly *not* the Sword of the celebrated Crusader to whom it is ascribed, who held at various periods the Duchy of Brittany, the Earldoms of Chester, Richmond, and Lincoln, and the Honour of Lancaster, and whose influence extended over nearly one fourth of this kingdom. This will appear as follows:

On the two sides of the pommel are the Cross of St. George and the Prince's plume; and on the sides of the blade, England with a label, for the "*Primogenitus Regis Angliæ*;" the ancient arms of North Wales; those of the Duchy of Cornwall; of Mortimer quartering De Burgh for the Earldom of March⁸; of Randle Blundeville for Chester, and of

¹ Selden's *Titles of Honour*, 2nd edit. p. 677.

² *Ord. Vit. inter Hist. Norm. Scriptores*, p. 515.

³ *Edwin*, not *Morcar*. Correct the error of the *Norman transcribers* of Domesday on this subject, by comparing the "*Morcar Comes tenuit*" in Acton, with the amount of Earl Edwin's fortified assemblage of saltworks at Nantwich, one of which "*adjacebat suo manerio de Acatone*."

⁴ In the deposition of John de Holford. Grosvenor Evidences, Tabley MSS. lib. C. p. 126, ll.

⁵ *Archæologia*, IV. 120.

⁶ Engraved in the *History of Cheshire*, vol. I. p. 32.

⁷ Engraved in *Monumenta Vetusta*, vol. I. plate LIII.

⁸ The colours in the coat of Mortimer are inserted; and the field is charged with three bars, instead of being barry of six pieces.

Richard

Richard de Clare for the Earldom of Pembroke. It is not, however, the usual coat of the last Earl (Gules, three chevrons Or, or chevronny Or), but a coat resembling that of Haslewall above mentioned, Argent, a chief Azure, which is ascribed to him, (with the addition of three crosses patée fitchée,) in the "Armori of Nobiliti," by Cooke, Glover, and Lant, Royal MSS. Brit. Mus., in Milles's Catalogue, and in the arrangement of the Vernon and Ferrers quarterings.

These six titles were united in Edward V. when Prince, and I believe in him only, and that they were *all* his titles¹; and it is not improbable that the Sword was borne before him in 1475, when, according to the Chester Annalists, he "came to Chester in great pompe, and was immediately conveyed to the Castle."

As so few relics of this unfortunate Prince are preserved, it was not without surprise that I discovered in the British Museum another Sword of State, hitherto unidentified, but clearly referable to the same Edward, as Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. The Arms are the same, excepting that the coat of the "Primogenitus" quarters France, and is supported by angels. There is a religious inscription on the hilt and guard, and the swords differ in the form of the pommel-guard and blade, and in the parts on which the arms are placed. The entire length of this latter Sword (of which a drawing by Mr. Willement is exhibited) is five feet eleven inches and a quarter; that of the hilt, including the guard, being fifteen inches and three quarters. The guard measures across sixteen inches and a half, and the blade is three inches wide at the top. The hilt is of brass gilt, and the arms are executed in enamel.

There is an interest connected with these relics, beyond that which would attach to other swords of state or investiture, by the recollection that they were as completely symbols of the ancient supreme jurisdiction of the Palatinate, as the Imperial crown is the symbol of the empire of these realms, and that they had express reference to the words of the Conqueror's grant of Cheshire to Hugh Lupus, to hold the same "*tam libere ad gladium, sicut ipse Rex tenet Angliam ad coronam*,"² intending thereby, as Sir Peter Leycester observes³, a dignity inherent in the Sword, as purchased by it, and to be kept by it also. The appendages of this Sword were every royal temporal right within the Palatinate, exclusive of the King's Mint of Chester. Instances may be cited from existing charters⁴, in which the Earl, as a local sovereign, signed before the native Princes of Wales, and, contrary to the usual ancient distinction between spiritual and temporal peers, before the Bishops of the Diocese. He had his Courts, his officers of state and *parliament*⁵, and his barons, as the King had, and granted his "*Magna Carta Cestresirie*"⁷ to his Knights and Barons, in emulation of the great Charter of England. His serjeants of the peace and his foresters perambulated their respective districts, with power of inflicting death by decolla-

¹ Sandford gives him another title, the Earldom of Salisbury, but obviously (as appears by the date of the patent quoted) confounds him with his cousin Edward Plantagenet, son of Richard Duke of Gloucester.

² It should however be mentioned that the Annalist (William Aldersey) says Edward *son of Hen. VI.*; but it is clear that Edward *son of Edward IV.* is intended, as the other Prince Edward had been slain at Tewkesbury four years previous to the date given. See King's Vale Royal, p. 187.

³ Camden's Brit. and Selden's Titles of Honour, 2nd edit. p. 640.

⁴ Leycester's Antiquities, p. 162.

⁵ See deed between Randle III. and Llewellyn; Leycester's Antiquities, p. 152; Grant of Hithill, fl. Ranulphi, to the Abbot of Dieulacres; in Pulton and Dieulacres' Deeds, Harl. MSS. 2060, and William Malbanc's confirmation charter to Combermere Abbey, Harl. MSS. 8868, fol. 12.

⁶ See the Supplication of Cheshire to Hen. VI. for release from a subsidy imposed by the English Parliament, and the consequent release by the King, in King's Vale Royal, part i. p. 10. edit. 1656.

⁷ Inserted under this name in the "Tituli Munimentorum S. Werburge," Harl. MSS. 1965; and printed in Leycester's Antiquities, p. 162.

tion,

tion, without delay or appeal¹; and he delegated also a capital jurisdiction to two of his Abbots and his eight Barons, subject to an appeal to his own Court, but reserving to the Stewards of the Baronies the ultimate execution of the sentence².

All these powers had reference to the *Sword* of the Earl. In the old indictments offences were said to be committed "*contra pacem et dignitatem gladii Comitis Cestrie.*" In the Earl's grants, as in that of Aldford by Randle the third³, a clause was inserted, "*exceptis placitis ad gladium meum pertinentibus.*" In a plea for exception from jurisdiction of inferior courts by William de Lancelyn, 15 Hen. VII. he excepts the jurisdiction of the Justiciary attached to the *Sword* of the Earl of Chester⁴; and in pleas to writs of Quo Warranto, the Earl's Counsel usually describes the rights objected to as privileges "*quae ad gladium et dignitatem domini Comitis Cestrie pertinent.*"

An investiture with a *Sword* to which such high powers were appendant was considered an event of no ordinary importance in the Palatinate, and accordingly was selected as one of the *aeras* by which dates were fixed in the entry of deeds in that anomalous Roll used for this purpose in the first ages of the Norman Earldom, the "*Rotulus qui vocatur Domesday.*" or the "*Magnus Rotulus Cestresirie;*" as for instance, in an entry of warranty of lands in Northsake by Alan de Tatton to Hugh de Meinilgar' or Mainwaring, made in the Earl's presence in the County Court, "*die Martis prox' post festu' S'e Trinitatis, a'o primo quo D'nus Joh'es de Scotia cinctus fuit gladio Comitatus Cestrie et Cestriscirie.*"

With reference, probably, to this power of the *Sword*, (though certainly not to any form of tenure of a power,) given in the words of the grant to be held as freely as the crown, the English *Sword* of State was usually confided to the Earl of Chester at the ancient coronations of our Kings. In 1194, according to Holinshed, Richard I. after his captivity, "shewed himself as a new crowned King, in the presence of the King of Scots, who bare one of the three *Swords* before him, Hamlyn Earl of Warren going on his right hand, and Ranulfe Earle of Chester on his left⁵." John, surnamed Scot, seventh and last of the Norman Earls, occurs also in a very remarkable passage in Matthew Paris as discharging a similar office at the coronation of Eleanor, Queen of King Henry III.: "*Comite Cestrie gladium S. Edvardi qui Curtein dicitur ante Regem bajulante, in signum quodd Comes est Palatii, et Regem si obesset habeat de jure potestatem cohibendi; suo sibi, scilicet Cestrense, Constabulario ministrante, et virga populum, cum se inordinatè ingereret, subrahente.*"

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours, very faithfully,

GEORGE ORMEROD.

TO HENRY ELLIS, Esq. B.C.L. F.R.S.

Secretary, &c. &c.

¹ These powers are specified in the Pleas of the Foresters of Wirral, Delamere, and Macclesfield, and the Sergeants of the Peace of Cheshire generally, and those of Wirral and Macclesfield Hundreds, enrolled in Chester Exchequer. But see more particularly the Plea of Henry Duke of Lancaster as Baron of Halton, Leycester, p. 282, and the presentments of heads of felons at Chester Castle, Harl. MSS. 2079, 124, 172.

² Plea of the Baron of Halton as before, of the Baron of Stockport in Watson's Earls of Warren, and the pleas of the Barons of Malpas, Kinderton, and Dunham, Harl. MSS. 2115 and 2008; the foundation Charter of Combermere; and the Plea of the Abbot of Chester, 81 Edw. III. enrolled in Chester Exchequer.

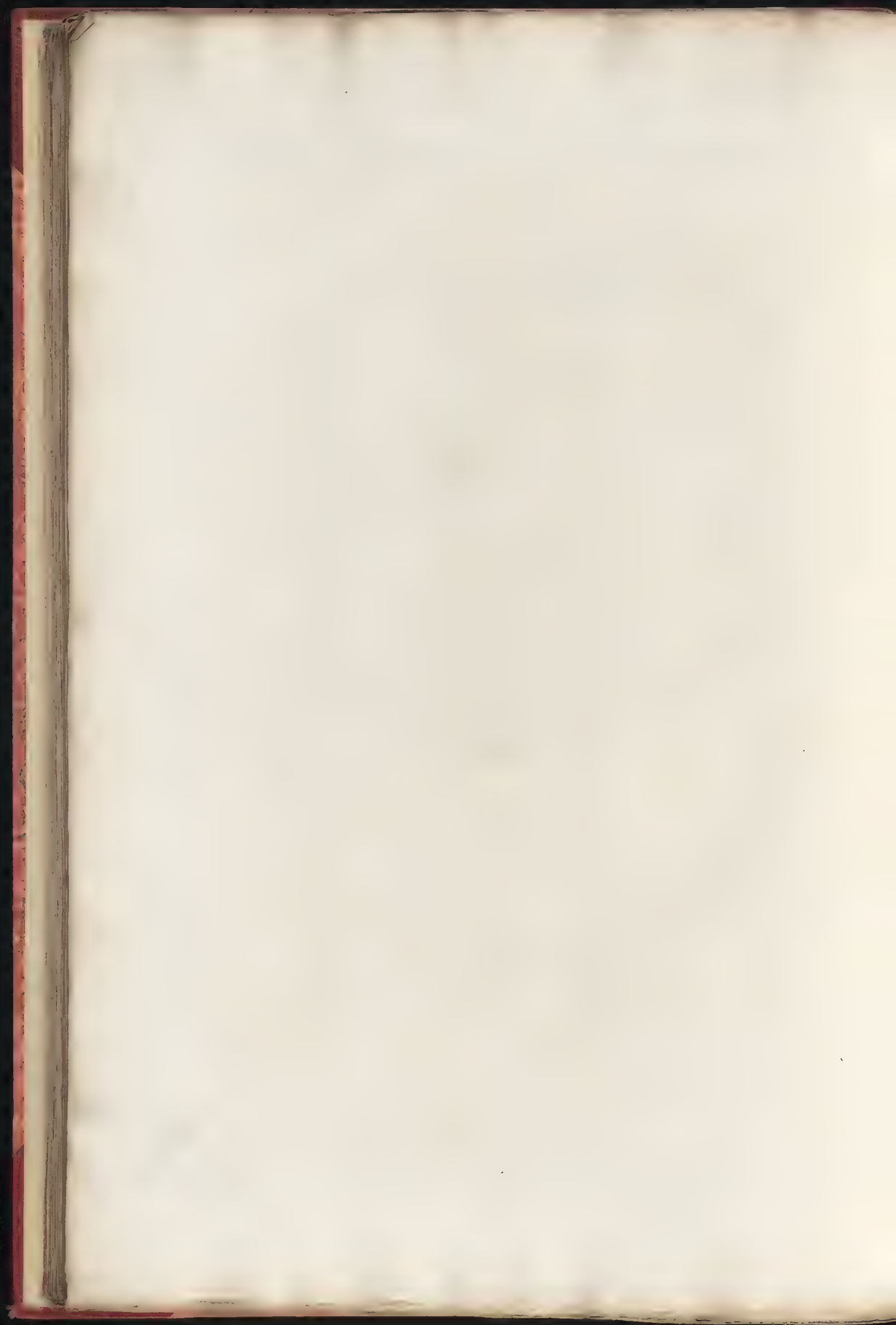
³ Harl. MSS. 2074.

⁴ Harl. MSS. 2115.

⁵ Abstract of the Cheshire Domesday Roll, in the Author's possession, and also in Earl Grosvenor's Library, XXI. 5.

⁶ Holinshed, edit. 1807, II. 248.

⁷ Matthew Paris, ed. Wats. p. 421.



VOL. V.

PLATES LI.—LX.

Some Account of the ancient and present State of the Abbey of ST. MARY, YORK; and of the Discoveries recently made in excavating the Ground on which the principal Buildings of the Abbey formerly stood. By the Rev. CHARLES WELLBELOVED, of York. Communicated to JAMES HEYWOOD MARKLAND, Esq. F.R.S. Director.

[Read 5th March, 1829.]

THE early history of the Abbey of St. Mary, near the walls of York, which maintained so high a rank amongst the religious establishments of the North during nearly five centuries, is involved in much obscurity; and it is by no means easy, if indeed it be possible, to reconcile the scattered notices of it found in some of the oldest and most respectable of our ecclesiastical historians, with the circumstantial and interesting narrative of its origin, by the first abbot, Stephen de Whitby, happily preserved by the care of the most eminent of his successors, Simon de Warwick.¹

To the religious institutions of Britain, and especially to those of the northern provinces, the invasions of the Danes proved most disastrous and fatal. The fierce and unsparing plunderers reduced the monasteries to ashes, seized upon the little property then possessed by them, put the unresisting inhabitants to the sword, or drove them forth to perish by hunger. During 200 years the monasteries of Northumbria lay in ruins; the very name of monk was forgotten; and if any one chanced to appear in the habit of a religious order, he was beheld with wonder and amazement.² Neither Alfred, nor any other of the Anglo-Saxon kings who successfully opposed the armies of the invading barbarians, restored these fallen edifices. Even Edgar, who is said to have re-peopled at least fifty religious houses, extended not his renovating hand to one of the desolate institutions north of the Humber. The revival of the spirit of monachism, and the reparation of the ravages of the cruel worshippers of Odin in these regions, were effected, if we may believe Roger de Hoveden, chiefly, if not solely, by the intrepid zeal of three lowly-

¹ *Monasticon Anglicanum*. New edit. vol. III. p. 569.

² Hoveden, *Annal.* fol. 261. ap. Script. post Bedam. Edit. 1596.

minded monks of Evesham, who, in the year 1073, under the influence, as they imagined, of a divine impulse, at the hazard of their lives, visited the banks of the Tyne, where once stood and flourished "the city of monks;" established themselves amidst the ruins of Girvum², ever memorable as the residence of Venerable Bede, and there, by the fame of their devotion, induced many, even from distant parts, to join them; and by their earnest exhortations prevailed upon the more wealthy and powerful of the Northumbrians to rebuild the sacred edifices which the ruthless invaders had overthrown, and to erect others in places where none had yet been founded. When their enterprise had thus far succeeded, these three zealous missionaries separated, for the purpose of carrying on their pious work in other parts. Aldwin went to Durham, there to restore the monastery in which "the sacred and uncorrupted body of Cuthbert" had been deposited. Remifried directed his steps to Streanshalfe³, and began to renovate the house founded there, in the seventh century, by St. Hilda: and Elfwin, the third, fixed his abode in York, and restored a monastery dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This monastery, therefore, must have existed prior to the Norman conquest, and can be no other than that to which Ingulphus refers in his History, when he says, that on his being installed Abbot of Croyland, in the year 1076, which was probably about the time that Elfwin left Girvum, he found, among other "comproffessi," who had fled from their own convents to take refuge at Croyland, six from the monastery of St. Mary, without York⁴. And of this also he must certainly be speaking, when, in another passage of his History, he says:—"In the year 1056, Siward, the brave Earl of the Northumbrians, died, and was buried in the cloister of the Monastery of St. Mary without the walls of York, which he himself had built⁵." This fact is recorded by Hoveden, in his Annals, under the year 1055; but he so far varies from Ingulphus, as to call the monastery which Siward had built⁶, and in which he was buried, *Galmanho*⁷. There is no inconsistency in these accounts: the Monastery of St. Mary and the Monastery *Galmanho* were the same; the former appellation denoting the patron Saint to whom it was dedicated, the latter the place in which it was situated. And further, the Monastery of which Hoveden and Ingulphus write, and which Elfwin restored, was undoubtedly the same as that which was founded anew by William Rufus, and which is the subject of this communication: for Hoveden has not only told us of the restoration of an abbey at York, dedicated to St. Mary by Elfwin, but he has preserved the names of the four first abbots, Stephen, Richard, Gaufrid, and Severinus; during the government of the last of whom he himself flourished; and these were the abbots who presided over the monastery which claims William II. as its most distinguished, if not its earliest benefactor. Leland enables us to account for the appellation *Galmanho*; for, speaking of the last establishment, he describes it as being built without the walls of York, at or near the place where the dirt of the city was deposited, and criminals executed⁸. Now the common instrument of execution, the gallows, was, in Saxon, called *galga*; and thence, as Lye has shown, *galman* and *galmanho* were derived⁹. Notwithstanding, therefore, the assertion of Barton¹⁰ and Tanner¹¹ to the contrary, the Abbey founded in the reign of William Rufus

¹ "Locus qui Munekeceastre, *id est*, Monachorum civitas appellatur, qui nunc Novum Castellum nominatur." Hoveden, ubi supra.

² Yarrow, or Jarow.

³ Whitby.

⁴ Ingulphi Hist. apud Script. post Bedam, fol. 515. ed. 1596.

⁵ Ib. fol. 510. And so writes John of Brompton.

⁶ "Construxerat." This term is used by both the historians, and does not imply that Siward was the original founder.

⁷ Hoveden, ubi sup. fol. 254. And with this the Saxon Chronicle agrees, ad an. 1055.

⁸ Leland, Collect. vol. IV. p. 36.

⁹ Lye, Dict. Sax. in verb. *Galmanho*.

¹⁰ Monast. Ebor. p. 86, note m.

¹¹ Notitia Monast. p. 637.

was built on a site "which some religious had before occupied." Yet it must be acknowledged that the assertion of these learned antiquaries appears to be justified by the particular account which Stephen, the first abbot, and the historian of St. Mary's, has given of his house; in which he takes no notice of Elfwin or of his labours, or of any prior establishment, excepting the Church of St. Olave; and in some other respects, if he does not contradict, certainly he does not confirm the testimony of the laborious Annalist. The substance of the Abbot's narrative is as follows.

Not long after the Norman conquest, Remifried, a pious monk, fixed his cell at Whitby, with the hope of being there wholly secluded from the world, and of spending the remainder of his days in undisturbed and perfect solitude. But the fame which he had acquired at Girvum defeated his hopes, and drew around him a number of devout persons, desirous of receiving his counsel and of profiting by his example. Amongst these was Stephen himself, who had lately assumed the religious habit. From William de Perci, Earl of Northumbria, they obtained a grant of land; but when, by their daily labours, they had made "the wilderness and solitary place to be glad, and the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose," their benefactor became their persecutor, with the view of compelling them to relinquish what he had bestowed, and they had rendered valuable. They were harassed also, and partly at the instigation of the Earl, by the frequent attacks of pirates by sea, and of robbers by land. Driven thence, at length, when they had endured much anxiety and distress, they obtained from the King, through the persevering exertions of Stephen, whom, by the advice of Remifried, they had chosen to preside over them, permission to repair for themselves the Monastery of Lastingham, about twenty miles to the south-west of Whitby, founded nearly three centuries before by Bishop Cedd, and then lying in ruins. But even in this frightful solitude they found no rest; here also they were constantly subject to the assaults of robbers, and hither the enmity of Perci pursued them¹. In this season of distress a patron and protector appeared in the person of Alan, Earl of Richmond, son of Eudo, Earl of Bretagne, whose friendship Stephen had enjoyed before he exchanged the secular for the monastic life. Commiserating the sufferings of his friend, and of the brethren associated with him, Alan gave them the church of St. Olave without the walls of York, and four acres of ground adjoining the church, that they might erect there suitable offices. Under such patronage, secured by the neighbourhood of a large and populous city from the predatory attacks by which they had been so long and so greatly annoyed, these persecuted monks might now have reasonably expected a complete cessation of trouble, and the quiet enjoyment of the moderate grant which their noble benefactor had bestowed upon them. But, to their surprise and sorrow, they found an adversary in Thomas, Archbishop of York, who had warmly espoused their cause while they remained at Lastingham, but now claimed, as the property of the church, the four acres which constituted all their landed possessions. The cause was carried before the King himself, who, in order to preserve the poor monks from being molested any further in their new settlement, promised to grant to the Archbishop an equal portion of land in some other place. But the King dying before his promise was fulfilled, the claim of the Archbishop was renewed; and at length was finally settled by William Rufus, who gave to the Archbishop, in lieu of the disputed ground, a church in York dedicated to St. Stephen.² In the mean time, William Rufus, visiting York soon

¹ While they remained at Lastingham, they began to rebuild the Monastery; and Mr. Britton confidently ascribes the crypt, still perfect, to Abbot Stephen. *Architectural Antiquities*, vol. V. p. 199.

² As no other memorial of a church, so dedicated, is to be found, it is not improbable that the name, Stephen, has crept into this account by mistake.

after the death of his father, and perceiving the poverty of Stephen and his brethren, and their inability to proceed with the works they had begun, added liberally to their little endowment, and soon afterwards, at the request of Earl Stephen, who inherited not only the estates and title of his brother Alan, but also his regard for the monks of St. Olave, he laid, with his own hand, the first stone of a new and much larger establishment, changed the dedication from St. Olave to St. Mary, and added many rich grants. The royal example was speedily and extensively followed; wealth flowed in on all sides, the effects of which are apparent in the remains of the first buildings lately brought to light: and the good Abbot, after a government of twenty-four years, had the satisfaction of leaving the Society for which he had laboured with unwearied assiduity, and over which he had watched with truly paternal care, rising rapidly into that state of opulence and splendour, by which, during many successive ages, it was distinguished. Such is the account ascribed to the Abbot Stephen de Whithy; and it would be a vain attempt to render it in every respect perfectly consistent with the relation of Roger de Hoveden. The Abbot died in the year 1112.

RICHARD, the second Abbot, celebrated for his learning, held his office nineteen years, and was succeeded, in 1131, by

GAUFRID, Godfrid, or Geoffry, whose short government, of not more than two years, was marked by the secession of thirteen of his monks, who under the patronage, and with the assistance of Thurstan, Archbishop of York, founded the Monastery of Fountains, the second in England that adopted the Cistercian rule. Matthew Paris speaks of this remarkable secession under the year 1127, but in this he cannot be correct; for the Cistercian rule was not known in Britain earlier than the year 1128; and it was the fame of the brethren at Rievaulx, the first Cistercian house in this Country, founded in 1131, that induced the seceding monks of St. Mary to adopt the reformed rule of Robert de Moislême¹.

SAVARICUS, or Severinus, the fourth Abbot, was elected in the year 1132. During his government, according to the annalist Stow, the Monastery of St. Mary was consumed in a dreadful conflagration, which is said to have reduced a great part of the city and the cathedral to ashes². But, if the Monastery suffered at all at this time, it could have been only partially, since there is no record, nor any traces of its having been rebuilt prior to the time of Simon de Warwick; and it is incredible that it should have been suffered to lie in ruins during an interval of at least 120 years.

The memory of CLEMENT, who succeeded Savaricus in 1161, is consigned to infamy, as that of "a rapacious wolf," who devoured what had been acquired by his predecessors. In 1184 he died, and was succeeded by

ROBERT DE HARPHAM, of whom nothing more is recorded than that he died in 1189. A fragment of his gravestone has been lately found among the ruins of the Monastery. If what is related of Robert o'Wood, or Robin Hood, in ancient ballads, be allowed to possess any historical truth, it was about this time that the Abbots and Monastery of St. Mary were frequently annoyed by that celebrated freebooter and outlaw³.

¹ Matthew Paris also says that these thirteen monks retired from St. Mary's, to the banks of the Skell, with the permission of the Abbot, "licentiâ Abbatis." But it appears to have been in direct opposition to his wishes; though with the sanction and encouragement of the Archbishop, as visitor of the Monastery. See Burton's Monast. Ebor. p. 141.

² Accidents by fire seem to have been, in former times, very common; and the Abbey of St. Mary must be esteemed singularly fortunate in having entirely escaped this calamity. Few large public buildings were spared by this devouring element. Those which suffered not from the negligence of their inhabitants, were injured or destroyed by the fires of heaven. Fuller, in his Church History of Britain, p. 800, has recorded the destruction, either totally or in part, of no less than thirteen of the great abbeys of England by lightning. And to some of them this happened more than once.

³ See Whitaker's edition of Thoresby's Ducatus Leod. vol. I. p. 307.

ROBERT DE LONGO CAMPO, the next Abbot, had sat not more than five years, when, at the solicitation of the monks, he was solemnly deposed, on account of his infirmities, by Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury and Legate, at a visitation of the Monastery held in the chapter-house, during the suspension of Geoffrey, Archbishop of York. The Abbot resisted, and appealed to the Pope; but with what success does not appear. This transaction is recorded by Roger de Hoveden; and if it really took place, and the decree of Hubert was not reversed, the list of the Abbots of this house must here be defective; for the deposition of Robert is placed by the annalist in the year 1196, and

WILLIAM DE ROUNDELL, who is said to have been elected in his place, appears not to have entered upon the office till the year 1239; and during so long an interval the house could not possibly have been destitute of a head.

The government of THOMAS DE WARTHILL, or WATERHILL, was disturbed by a very calamitous event. John Franciscus, chief clerk of the King's Exchequer, a native of the North, probably of the neighbourhood of York, wishing to increase his own estates by adding to them some of the lands belonging to the Abbey, being joined by some others, brought a false accusation against the Abbot and his house respecting some charter, "*quandam chartam, quam judicarunt fore reprobendam.*" On account of this charter, whatever it was, for the historian leaves us quite in the dark as to its subject, the Monastery suffered great loss, both of reputation and property. A heavy fine was levied by the King; the Monastery was for ever deprived of some of its lands; the monks were dispersed; and the church and offices were exposed to great danger and ruin. Such is the account given by Matthew Paris¹; and it is much to be regretted that he has related an event of such importance, in the history of this establishment, in so brief and obscure a manner².

SIMON DE WARWICK succeeded this unfortunate abbot in the year 1258. In whatever condition he may have found the Monastery, it is certain that he raised it to a state of greater security and splendour than it had hitherto enjoyed. The citizens of York, between whom and the monks of St. Mary there had been frequent, and sometimes fatal contests³, arising chiefly out of the privileges and immunities claimed by the Abbey, having recently demolished the earthen rampart by which the close of the Monastery had been guarded, Simon began, in 1266, to build the stone wall and towers, of which a considerable part is still remaining. In 1270, on the 9th of the kalends of April, he laid the first stone of a new choir, which he lived to see completed, at the end of twenty-two years. To this illustrious Abbot we are indebted for the preservation of the interesting account of the origin of the first church; and he would have increased the obligations which the lovers of antiquity owe to him, if, instead of barely adding to this the names of the intervening Abbots, and the dates of his own works, he had entered into a detail of the events relating to the Monastery over which he so honourably presided, and of all the important transactions which must have distinguished his government. He died in the year 1299.

Of the eight following Abbots of this house nothing is known but their names, and the time of their election, of their death, or resignation.

¹ Hist. Angl. pp. 732, 780, edit. 1684.

² The Abbacy of Selby suffered by similar means, and for the same reason, from the arts of this rapacious defamer. No wonder that the Monk of St. Alban's records with evident satisfaction, as acts of divine vengeance, that heaven had deprived him of the sight of one eye, "*monoclaverat*;" that he lost the appointment to the office of the King's Treasurer in consequence of a false report of his death, grounded on some affray with the monks of the North; and that, at length, he was struck with an incurable palsy; which "*a monachis Sanctæ Mariæ Eboraci cenobialis, et de Selebi, siccis lachrymis meruit deplorari.*" Ib. p. 780, 780.

³ One instance is thus related by Leland, as occurring in the time of this Abbot. "*Anno 1262, impetus factus a civibus Eboraci in Monasterium S. Mariæ unde magna cædes et depredatio.*" Collect. vol. iii. p. 52. This so disturbed and terrified the Abbot, that he is said to have fled from the Monastery, and to have continued absent more than a year.

BENEDICT DE MALTON, resigned 1303.

JOHN DE GYLING, died 1313.

ALAN DE WASSE, died 1331.

THOMAS DE MALTON, died 1359.

WILLIAM DE MARY'S, died 1382.

WILLIAM DE BRADFORD, D.D. died 1389.

THOMAS DE STEYNESGRAVE, died 1398.

THOMAS DE PYGOTT, died 1405. He was succeeded by

THOMAS DE SPOFFORTH; who went, in 1414, as one of the ambassadors of Henry V. to the Council of Constance, and in 1422 was consecrated Bishop of Hereford; when

WILLIAM DALTON was chosen as his successor; and dying in the following year, 1423, was succeeded by

WILLIAM WELLY, or WELLS, who was present at the Council of Basle in 1443, and resigned in 1436, on being appointed to the see of Rochester. After him followed

ROGER KYRKEBY, or KIRBY, in the same year;

JOHN COTTINGHAM, in 1438; and

THOMAS BOTHE, in 1464; on whose death, in 1485,

WILLIAM SEVEYR, or SEVER, was elected. Soon after his election he was made Bishop of Carlisle, but allowed to hold his Abbey in *commendam*: till, on being translated, in 1502, to the See of Durham, he resigned, and was succeeded by

ROBERT WARHOP, or WANHOP, who rebuilt the house belonging to the Abbots at Overton, on the Ouse, near York. He died in 1507; when

EDMUND THORNTON succeeded: next to whom came

EDMUND WHALLEY, in 1521; and lastly,

WILLIAM THORNTON, or rather WILLIAM DENT, of Thornton, in 1530. Having held the Abbey ten years, he surrendered it to the King, without resistance, Nov. 29, A.D. 1540.

At the time of the Dissolution there were in the house 50 monks, including the Abbot, the Prior, the Sub-Prior, and one novice. All these received pensions from the King according to their rank or merits. To William Dent, the Abbot, were granted 400 marks: to Guido Kelsaye, the Prior, 20 marks: to Thomas Clynte, Sub-prior, £10. One of the monks, who had the degree of Doctor in Divinity, received a pension of £10. The rest had £6. 13s. 4d. or £6. or £5. 6s. 8d. or £5. The whole sum granted to them, in pensions, amounted to £573.

If the number of servants belonging to the Monastery and the Abbot bore the same proportion to the number of monks and the dignity of the Abbot, as we find in some similar establishments, it was probably not less than 150.

The revenue of the Abbey, at the time of the Dissolution, was, according to Dugdale, £1550. 7s. 0½d.; according to Speed, £2085. 1s. 5½d. The Valor, as taken in the 26th of Henry VIII. was, total yearly income, £2091. 4s. 7½d.; clear value, £1650. 0s. 7½d. Taking the lowest of these sums, and reckoning the value of money at that period as ten times greater than at present, the revenue will appear to have been very considerable, though much less than that of Glastonbury; St. Peter's, Westminster; or St. Alban's.

The Abbot of St. Mary enjoyed the dignity of the Mitre, and was summoned to Parliament. He lived in corresponding state. Whenever he left the Monastery, he was attended by a numerous retinue: he possessed two country-seats in the neighbourhood of York, and a house in London, near Paul's Wharf, at which, during his attendance in Parliament, he resided. At the inthronization of Archbishop Neville, of which Leland has preserved

preserved so full and so curious an account¹, the Abbot of St. Mary sat at the head of the second table, at which the great northern Abbots and Priors were placed, having opposite to him the Prior of Durham.

The mitred Abbeyes, at their Dissolution, were, for the most part, granted by the King to noble or wealthy families, in consideration of service, of exchange of lands, or of the payment of a sum of money²; and it was not unnatural for the new owners, under the apprehensions excited by the unsettled state of the Reformation, to hasten and complete the work of demolition, which religious zeal had begun. The Monastery of St. Mary was retained by the Crown; yet it shared in the fate which befel the greater part of the religious houses in England at that period. When the monks were dispersed, the church, as well as the noble offices attached to it, became useless. Some of the greater monasteries were converted into episcopal churches; but York had been for ages, long prior to the foundation of the Monastery, an episcopal see, and distinguished, from the beginning of the thirteenth century, by its large and magnificent cathedral; and the parish of St. Olave possessed a church adjoining the Monastery, fully adequate to its wants. There was therefore no sacred purpose to which the Conventual Church could be applied, and it was doomed to destruction. In the population of a large town there would not be wanting many, who from the mere love of mischief would be ready to aid those who were urged, by religious principle and feeling, to overthrow what they regarded as the strongest holds of superstition; and they, who might possibly have been able to restrain the popular fury, might have thought that their own interests, if not the interests of Protestantism, would be best consulted by permitting it to take its unrestricted course. In the walls of the Abbey Church, which are yet standing, there are signs of a destroying power more violent, if not more sure in its operation, than that of Time. But that which chiefly contributed to the speedy and almost total overthrow of the church and offices of the Monastery was the order issued by the Crown, soon after the Dissolution, to erect on their site a palace for the residence of the Lords President of the North. The monastic buildings furnished abundant materials for this stately edifice; and the beautifully sculptured stones, as well as those which were plain, either received from the hands of the workmen forms suited to the very different character of the new fabric, or were wrought, unaltered, into the walls, or buried in the foundations. In the beginning of the reign of James I. this was chosen as an occasional royal residence, and underwent many considerable alterations. And when it had ceased to be used as a palace, a large portion of its walls, which had either gradually fallen into decay or had suffered injury during the civil wars, together with such of the offices of the Monastery as still remained, was granted by the Crown, in the year 1701, to the magistrates of the County, to be employed in building the County Gaol. In 1705 another portion was granted to the parish of St. Olave, for the repairs of the Church; and in 1717 the Corporation of Beverley was allowed to carry away, during the space of three years, as much stone as might be required for the repair of Beverley Minster. In the supply of materials for these and some minor works, the decayed part of the palace, the wall by the river, with those buildings of the Monastery which had not before been destroyed, almost totally disappeared; and so little care was taken to preserve the remains of the fine conventual church itself, that within the memory of some now living, a person was suffered to erect a kiln near the venerable pile, and to burn its hallowed stones into lime. Nothing but the obscurity and insignificance of

¹ Collect. vol. VI. p. 8.

² Fuller's Church History of Britain, p. 867.

this man's name prevents its being devoted, in these pages, to the execration which, for so ruthless a deed, it deserves.

That after such repeated and extensive spoliations one stone should be left standing upon another, to mark the spot on which this once splendid establishment flourished, is a matter of pleasing astonishment; that no more remains, must ever be deeply regretted by all who are capable of forming any just conception, from the little that violence and time have spared, of the exquisite taste and unrivalled elegance that distinguished the original structure. Unaided by those circumstances which usually accompany, and throw an indescribable charm around the mouldering monuments of ancient piety, the ruins of the Conventual Church of St. Mary have afforded a favourite subject for the pencil of the artist, and gratified even the most fastidious lover of the picturesque. No one ever visited York with any curiosity to behold the relics of its former greatness and splendour, and contemplated without admiration a scene which familiarity deprives not of the power to interest and delight. No lover of ancient ecclesiastical architecture ever walked over that part of the close of the Monastery of St. Mary accessible to the visitant, without thinking of the once magnificent refectory, the retired cloister, the splendid chapter-house, on the site of which he was treading, without feeling an earnest wish that the research, which had been attended with so much success at Whalley and at Jervaulx, might here also be undertaken; or, without indulging the confident hope that it would be as amply rewarded by curious and valuable discoveries. A fortunate concurrence of circumstances has at length realized such wishes, justified such a hope, and added to our means of investigating the oeconomy of monastic establishments.

About the close of the year 1822, a few gentlemen of York and its vicinity, to whom various branches of natural science, and especially Geology, were favourite objects of pursuit, conceived the design of establishing, in York, a Philosophical Society. The design being matured and communicated to others, was extensively approved: the number of members rapidly increased. A Museum was formed, into which valuable contributions liberally flowed; so that the premises which had been engaged for the meetings of the Society, and the depositary of the Museum, were soon found to be by no means sufficiently large or commodious; and, as it was evident that no premises not expressly designed for the purpose would be adequate to the wants or suitable to the views of the Society, it became a matter of great importance to obtain a site for an appropriate building. The close of the Abbey of St. Mary, commonly called the Manor Shore, soon attracted the notice of the Council of the Society, as it presented a plot of ground, not very profitably occupied, apart from the city, yet not inconveniently distant from it, and offering a space amply sufficient for the erection of a handsome building, and the formation of an English Botanical Garden. And what weighed greatly with the Council and the members of the Society generally, in favour of this situation, was the hope that, if it could be obtained, and the remains of the Abbey Church included, the total decay into which the venerable ruin seemed rapidly falling might be prevented, and this interesting monument of the piety, taste, and skill of past ages, might not be added to the long list of architectural beauties by which York was once adorned, and of the existence of which no trace is now to be found but in the tablets of the artist, or in the records of the topographical historian. Lord Grantham, whose family has long held the whole of the manor, or ancient close of the Abbey, under the Crown, kindly consented to relinquish the portion which the Society wished to possess; and the Crown readily and graciously transferred it to the Society.

When the site of the Museum had been determined upon, it was necessary to ascertain the nature of the soil in which the foundations were to be laid. The site chosen was

that

that on which the front part of the Lord President's palace had formerly stood; and which, it was evident, must still earlier have been occupied by the range of the buildings and apartments of the Monastery that usually extended in a direct line from the south transept of the church. From the appearance of the surface it was conjectured that the ground would be found full of the ruins of the latter, or of the more ancient structure—perhaps, of both edifices: but the first opening of the ground discovered what no one had ventured to expect; not mere heaps of mutilated stones, but considerable portions of the walls of the Monastery, of spacious and elegant door-ways, of columns of varied forms, rising to the height of five or six feet, standing as they had been before the dissolution of the Abbey, intersected by the massive foundations of the Palace; while, in the intervening spaces, were scattered numberless fragments of capitals, mouldings, and rich tracery-work. Of similar materials the foundation-walls of the Palace, upon being broken up, were found to consist. The curiosity of the public was most powerfully excited: not an hour passed without bringing to light some long-buried beautiful specimens of the art and fancy of the monastic sculptor—some memorial of departed splendour, to gratify the eye, to exercise the imagination, to send back the thoughts to times, and persons, and manners, long past away. A few lovers of antiquarian research raised a subscription for the purpose of extending the excavations beyond what was necessary for the foundations of the Museum; and when this sum was exhausted, and much of the ground yet remained unexplored, the Council of the Society undertook the charge of carrying on and completing what had been so happily begun. Under their direction the work has been continued to the present time, till nearly every part of what has been granted to them, and which comprised the site of the principal portions of the buildings of the Monastery, has been carefully examined: and, if the result has not been altogether such as the Antiquary could have wished,—if, in many places, nothing more than the bases, or even the rough foundations of pillars, or the mere rudiments of walls, have been traced,—if, in other places, nothing has been found to mark the connexion of various offices, or to afford the slightest indication of apartments that must formerly have existed,—yet the situation and extent of the chief buildings that composed this splendid establishment have been satisfactorily ascertained; and thus the ichnography of another great Abbey has been obtained, for the gratification and instruction of those to whom the economy of Monastic Architecture is a subject of interesting enquiry¹. The result of these recent excavations will be seen in the following Description of the Plates which accompany, and have been the immediate occasion of this Paper.

¹ The remains and plans of our northern Abbeys afford valuable assistance to those engaged in such an inquiry. Of Fountains' Abbey considerable portions are yet standing, and in such a state as to prove a very instructive study to the Architectural Antiquary; and a good ground-plan of it is given by Burton. Of Rievaulx and of Kirkstall, also, much remains, to show the general arrangement of Cistercian houses. Of the latter of these a plan may be seen in Burton. But one far more accurate, with interesting details, may be expected from Mr. Chantrell, of Leeds, who is now engaged, by permission of Lord Cardigan, in tracing all the existing vestiges of that picturesque edifice. Whalley was traced by permission of Lady Howe, under the accurate and penetrating eye of the learned historian of that eminent Benedictine establishment. Jervaulx also has been excavated, by direction of Lord Ailesbury, and the result published by the same author, in his "History of Richmondshire." The ground-plan of Durham has been given by B. Willis, and since his time by J. Carter. A good sketch of Byland, and of all that can be ascertained of Kirkham Priory, have been published, with views and details, on separate single sheets, by T. Atkinson, of York.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE LL

Ground Plan of the Monastery.

This Plate exhibits the area of the clausum or close, and the ichnography of the church, and of such other parts of the monastic buildings as are yet standing, or have been recently traced. The wall built by Abbot Simon de Warwick, a great part of which still remains, inclosed about fifteen acres; a large space, considering the proximity of the abbey to the city, but far less than was usually occupied by the greater abbeys built in more retired situations. The close of Jervaulx contained 100 acres; that of Fountains, 90; and Dr. Whitaker reckons 50 acres as the average extent of the close. Besides the close, properly so called, the monastery possessed a considerable portion of ground on the opposite side of the street named Marygate, inclosed with a wall and a hedge on the north, and by a ditch to the River Ouse, still known by the name of the Almonry-garth, and retaining evident traces of the abbot's fish-ponds. The buildings of the abbey, though differing in some particulars, will be seen to correspond generally in their arrangement, so far as any conjecture can be safely formed, with "the rationale of monastic architecture" so clearly proposed by the learned and acute antiquary just mentioned, in his interesting "*History of the Parish of Whalley*," and illustrated and confirmed by the plans of other religious houses, whether Benedictine or Cistercian.

AA. The conventual church, remarkable for the great length of the choir. About half way between the western end and the central tower, near the fourth intercolumniation, the floor rose seven inches, forming, it is probable, one step across the church; and the floor of the tower and the transepts had a further elevation of 17 inches, to which there must have been an ascent of three steps between the western pillars of the tower and the last intercolumniations of the nave. The transepts had only one aisle, on the eastern side; under the pillars of which were the remains of a grit-stone wall, terminating northward in a large pier of the same stone encased in the wall of the north transept; and southward, in the wall of the south transept, having near that end two semicircular processes towards the east. This seems to have been part of the church built by Abbot Stephen.

a. A side chapel or vestry.

B. The great quadrangle; formerly furnished, it is probable, with a pent-house cloister on every side. In the western cloister the school of the monastery was usually kept; and near this side fragments of painted tiles were found, having on them the letters of the alphabet in characters of the fourteenth century, which were read from right to left. The level of the quadrangle near the transept was 3 feet 9 in. below the level of the church, the entrance to which, at *b*, was, consequently, by several steps. The buttresses of the nave, on this side of the church, are of a remarkable form, being semi-hexagons, but not equilateral.

¹ *History of Whalley*, pp.104—108. In the "Additional Corrections," at the end of the volume, alterations in the original and admirable description are suggested by "a gentleman eminently skilled in the architecture of modern houses of the Cistercian order abroad;" but a careful attention to the remains of Fountains, of Rievaulx, and of Kirkstall, will confirm the arrangement of the learned author, and prove that modern houses cannot be taken as guides in our investigation of those of ancient days.

C. A passage from the quadrangle, with steps at the further end, leading either to the space between the church and the chapter-house or to the abbot's lodgings. Such a passage is seen at Jervaulx in the same situation. This part was generally appropriated to vestries.

D. The Chapter House. Of this important part of the Monastery nothing remains but the lowest portion of the foundations, built of grit-stone, and therefore probably belonging to the structure of Stephen. All above the foundations seems to have been removed to make room for the spacious cellars of the lord president's palace, the walls of which, marked in outline on the ground plan, evidently contain many of the finely sculptured stones that adorned the entrance and the interior of this once magnificent apartment. The approach to the chapter-house from the quadrangle was through a beautiful vestibule, *d*, supported by two rows of pillars.

E. An apartment, divided transversely into three parts by octagonal piers, without capitals, from which the vaulting sprang. To what use this apartment was applied it is impossible to ascertain: if there were no rooms above, it may have been the library, or the scriptorium, or both. The entrance was in the passage R. It had also an entrance from the quadrangle, and another from the Abbot's Court.

F. Another apartment, 75 feet long and 30 feet wide, divided transversely into six parts by five octagonal piers. Whether it was the guest-room, or the misericord, or the refectory of the novices, or to what particular use it was appropriated, cannot with any certainty be determined. A similar room is laid down in the plan of Whalley, and of some other monasteries. The entrance was from the passage R, and corresponded with that of the last apartment.

G. A room furnished with a fire-place, and probably a kitchen. The opening in the wall, at *g*, is of later date than the original building.

H. An apartment, which, if all the finely-worked knots found buried in it originally adorned its roof, as they most probably did, must have possessed exquisite beauty. It had a large ornamented fire-place, backed with tiles, finished in front with grit-stone, and guarded by a stone fender. The level of the floor was from two to three feet below that of the quadrangle, and the entrance was at *h*, from a small court on the south side. This room was divided longitudinally and transversely into three equal parts by elegant moulded pillars, resting on a cluster of regular octangular bases, from which, without capitals, sprang ribs for the support of the vaulting. It was furnished with a stone seat on every side. This must have been the parlour; or, perhaps, the common house, which is described as being "on the right hand at going out of the cloisters into the infirmary;" and as "having a fire constantly by day in winter for the use of the monks, who were allowed no other fire!" The foundation of the front of the lord president's palace passed through this room between the fire-place and the nearest row of pillars; and to this circumstance we owe the preservation of the fire-place, which is still standing in one of the lower apartments of the Museum.

I. The refectory, 82 feet long and 37 feet wide, corresponding in its dimensions with the magnitude of the establishment. It was longitudinally divided into three parts by two rows of octangular pillars five in each row, and separated from H by a wall only 12 inches thick. The entrance was not, as usual, from the quadrangle, but from the west end, by a large double door-way. The floor of the recess, just within the apartment on the right hand, was made of plain glazed bricks, nine inches square, purple and yellow alternately. On the left of the entrance, at *i*, was found the lower steps of a spacious staircase, leading probably into the dormitory.

K. The great kitchen of the abbey.

L. A room adjoining to the kitchen, but not connected with it. It may possibly have been the cellarer's office.

L. A passage from the quadrangle to the refectory, the dormitory, and, perhaps, to other parts of the monastery.

M. The ambulatory, or cloister under the dormitory; very small compared with the same part of the establishment at Jervaulx, Kirkstall, and especially at Fountains. The dormitory may therefore have

* Fosbroke's Brit. Monachism, p. 369.

extended over part of the refectory. This cloister was on a lower level than that of the quadrangle, the access to which was by steps, marked m.

N. Apparently a passage, connecting, it is probable, a staircase from the dormitory with an entrance into the church; though so little remains in this part as to afford no trace of either. A passage of this kind may be observed at Fountains and Kirkstall; and it was judiciously contrived that "the religious might pass to their late or early devotions with the least possible exposure to the external air."

O. O. O. O. Buildings, the remains of which are too imperfect to afford any certain indication of their nature and use. One of them may have been the infirmary.

P. The peculiar structure of these remains leads to the conjecture that they served as cellars for wine and other stores; yet a fire-place was in one part discernible.

Q. A part only of this building being in the ground occupied by the Philosophical Society, the whole of it has not been traced. The portion which has been examined extended 120 feet, the breadth being 20 feet. The joists of the floor were in many places remaining, about five feet asunder.

R. The passage to the other buildings of the monastery, from the abbot's house, which stood where the palace of the Stuarts is at present; in the walls of which, parts of the more ancient walls are remaining.

S. Passage from the quadrangle to the common house H, and other apartments. Doors were placed at the entrance, and by the end of the abbot's passage.

T. A building, the use or the age of which it is difficult to determine. From its situation it may be conjectured to have been the grange: from the style of its architecture it seems to have been built not long before the dissolution.

z. A gateway, probably connected with the wall which extended along the bank of the river.

U. The great gate of the abbey; of the age of Henry I. or of Stephen.

V. V. Porter's lodge and abbey prison.

W. Church of St. Olave. In the east end are seen remains of part of a much more ancient structure. Near the place where the wall is seen to project, the eleemosynary may have stood.

X. The tower, in which the charters and records of the abbey, and of many other religious houses in the county of York, were deposited; the greater part of which were most unfortunately destroyed when the tower was blown up in the year 1644.

Y. The entrance to the monastery from Bootham.

From some of the early charters of the abbey it appears that there was formerly a mill within the close, of which no vestige can be seen. The larger mill, belonging to the abbey, was situated on the river Foss, at the distance of about one mile. Some remains of it were dug up about the year 1794, when that river was made navigable.

PLATE LII.

Western Part of the Church.

This plate represents the remains of the western front of the conventual church; from which it may easily be imagined how beautiful it must have been in its perfect state, crowned with turrets, or spires, and crocketed pinnacles. The ornaments about the door-way have been singularly elegant. In a deep hollow moulding between every column was figured the shoot of a vine, rising from the bottom, and at the top leaving its retreat to pass in front of the head of the nearest column so as to form a foliated capital. Nothing can be conceived more chaste and graceful. Through the entrance is seen the arch of the north aisle of the nave opening into the transept, with part of one of the pillars that supported the tower. On the right appears a part of the royal palace.

PLATE LIII.

PLATE LIII.

North-West View of the Nave of the Church.

In this plate is exhibited the north side of the nave of the conventual church, having eight windows, the lights and tracery of which varied alternately in a very remarkable manner. The window nearest to the western front was divided by one mullion into two trefoil-headed lights; above which, in the head of the arch, was a sixfoil light. The next window was divided by two mullions into three trefoil-headed lights, above which were placed three quatrefoil lights; and thus alternately along the whole of the nave: but the mouldings in the tracery of the three windows nearest the transepts differed from the others in being filleted. There being no aisle on the western side of the transepts, the windows, two in number, were large and lofty. The side of one may be seen in this plate.

PLATE LIV.

The compartment represented in this plate is the third from the western front, and illustrates a part of the description of the preceding plate. So much of the mouldings of the windows has been discovered that some of them, it is hoped, will be restored.

PLATE LV.

South-East View of the Ruins of St. Mary's Abbey.

On the right of this plate, which exhibits the most interesting portions of the remains of the abbey, as they successively appeared during the progress of the excavation, are seen the ruins of the nave of the church, with the tower of St. Olave's rising above them. The lower and external part of the wall of the south transept is next shown, forming one side of the passage, marked C in the ground plan, between the transept and the vestibule of the chapter-house, the piers and pillars of which next appear. The room in which the octangular piers are seen standing is that marked E in the plan. The space adjoining it is the passage leading from the court of the abbot's house to another passage connected both with the great quadrangle and a smaller court; and some conception of its character may be formed from the remains of the elegant clustered architrave and piers from which the vaulting sprang. At the end of this passage is the back part of the large fire-place belonging to the apartment denoted by H; and beyond is the noble refectory, with its double line of octangular piers. Further on appear the grange, now converted into a dwelling-house and stables; and the gate, which, perhaps, formerly was the entrance from the river. The workmen in the left corner of the plate are represented beginning the excavation of the room F; and those employed between the refectory and the church are clearing the area of the great quadrangle.

PLATE LVI.

View of the Ruins adjoining the South Transept of the Church.

The principal subject of this plate is the magnificent vestibule of the chapter-house, opening into the eastern cloister of the great quadrangle, and affording specimens of the styles of three or four different ages. The piers at the furthest part of the vestibule, ornamented with zigzag and other rich work, supported a pointed arch of three curious and beautifully sculptured mouldings, and formed the portal of the chapter-house. This, with a smaller arch on each side, belonged to the buildings begun by the first abbot, Stephen de Whitby, and may with much probability be ascribed to the reign of Stephen. The bases of the two largest and nearest columns, and of those adjoining the buttress on each side of the plate, with another, now removed, but found in a very mutilated state at the end of the wall between the passage C and the vestibule,

D

vestibule, were of the same age; but the columns themselves bear evident marks of having been placed upon them at a subsequent period. On these columns, at the height at which they now appear, were capitals, which have left impressions in the mortar, proving that they originally belonged to other shafts. A range of four arches formed the entrance to the vestibule and the adjoining passage from the cloister. The four columns within the vestibule, with their corresponding piers in the side walls, standing on octangular bases, are of a still later date, having been evidently substituted for others, after the rebuilding of the church by the abbot Simon de Warwick. From this grand vestibule, to which nothing equal or similar is to be traced in any of the great abbeys, excepting perhaps Kirkstall, the solemn processions issued, which served to vary the dull monotony of monastic life: and imagination may easily conceive the striking spectacles which were here frequently exhibited. The preservation of so much of this part of the monastery, and of the whole range of apartments south of the transept, is owing to the architects of the lord president's palace having chosen this to be the site of the front of that building, and to their having also taken the level of the transept for that of their ground floor. All below that level they left standing, filling the space not occupied by the foundation walls of the palace with the fragments of the abbey. The grave-stone lying between the two larger columns, ornamented with a cross, but bearing no inscription, was found in that situation, where it had been placed, no doubt, by the builders of the palace, as the bones of three persons were discovered under it, in a very disorderly state. Only a few fragments of grave-stones have been dug up, but a considerable quantity of human bones have been found in various parts of the ground, which had been disinterred after the dissolution of the abbey, and treated with no respect. The relics of some of the abbots of the house might probably yet be discovered in the choir, but that part of the church is not included in the grant to the Philosophical Society.

In the back-ground of this plate is seen the palace of James I. part of which is built on a portion of the wall of the abbot's house.

PLATE LVII.

Fragments of the Buildings of St. Mary's Abbey.

- A. A face of one of the divisions of the piers, which formed the portal of the chapter-house.
- a. Plan of a shaft belonging to the pier.
- B. B. Parts of the mouldings of the arch of the portal. So many of these fragments have been found as to encourage the hope that the piers and the arch may shortly be restored.
- C. A fragment of some other ancient arch.
- D. D. Ancient capitals, belonging to some part of the buildings begun by abbot Stephen.
- E. Capitals, base, and plan of one of the pillars attached to the south transept, in the passage marked C in the ground plan.
- F. Base of the octangular pillars in the rooms E. and F.
- G. A roof-knot, representing the Virgin Mary surrounded with vine branches; found in the common-house or parlour, marked H.
- g. One of the leaves enlarged.
- H. Another knot belonging to the same room.
- I. Fire-place and stone fender, in the same room.
- i. The head forming the bracket, enlarged.
- K. A finial of oak leaves.

PLATE LVIII.

PLATE LVIII.

Fragments of the Buildings, &c.

- A. A. Ancient mouldings, which may have belonged to the chapter-house.
- B. B. Capitals belonging to the house built by the first abbot.
- C. Part of an ancient arch.
- D. A fragment of an architrave, most probably belonging to the church built by Simon de Warwick.
- E. Elevation and plan of a buttress on the south side of the great quadrangle.
- F. A centre knot, found in the room H, to which it belonged; representing, by the figure of a lamb, holding a cross, in the midst of foliage, the Saviour of the world, emphatically called in Scripture "The Lamb of God." A staple and ring are inserted, from which a lamp was suspended.
- G. Ancient capitals.
- H. Top of a pediment, terminated abruptly by the moulding.

PLATE LIX.

Fragments of the Buildings, &c.

- A. Part of a roof-knot, belonging to the room H, in the ground plan; being one of four leaves of which the knot was composed.
- B. A leaf from another knot.
- C. A leaf from a capital.
- D. A small roof-knot.
- E. Part of a cornice. e. Section of the same.
- F. F. Part of a crocketed pediment, with its finial, belonging to a compartment in the south side of the great quadrangle. f. Section of the moulding.
- G. Plan and elevation of the octangular-based pillars in the room H.
- H. Plan and elevation of one of the pillars forming the western portal of the vestibule of the chapter-house.
- I. Another roof-knot belonging to H; representing two marine monsters biting each other.

PLATE LX.

Statues found in the South Aisle of the Church.

In leveling the ground of the south aisle of the nave, the workmen came to a mass of stones, which appeared like the foundation of a broad wall crossing the aisle, and which was found to consist almost entirely of the tracery work of the windows of the church, cemented with the mortar used in the building of the palace. Under these stones, at the depth of about eight feet, seven statues were discovered, lying with the faces downward. Four of them were nearly perfect; the three others were much mutilated. All of them had been painted and gilded, but the colours rapidly faded on being exposed to the light and air. The form of the drapery is different in each, but elegant in all, though the workmanship is somewhat rude. The feet are bare, and rest on a small slab. Of the four exhibited in this plate three are evidently Jews. The first of these is no doubt a representation of the great Jewish lawgiver: the horns on the head, the tables of the decalogue, the rod, with the serpent, are characteristics that cannot be mistaken. The sculptor, either misled by others, or understanding too literally the epithet given by the prophet Isaiah to the same kind of serpent as that by which the Israelites were bitten in the wilderness, has bestowed upon the serpent in the hand of Moses the wings of a bird. The two other Jewish figures have no emblems to distinguish them; but if it could be ascertained that, originally, there were no more than these, it might very reasonably be conjectured that they were designed to represent "the Prophets," while Moses represented "the Law;" or, Elijah, the reformer of his age, and Ezra, the restorer of the Law. Of the remaining

maining four statues one only has a head, which is without a beard: the dress of these also differs much from that of the preceding, and the general appearance is that of younger persons. Each holds a book; but has no distinctive emblem. The fourth figure in the plate is one of these. At the back of these statues is part of the shaft of a pillar, about seven inches in diameter, which determines their situation in the church to have been against the columns that supported the groinings of the roof, either just below or just above the springing of the side arches of the nave. And since there were seven pillars in the nave, we may conclude that there were, originally, at least fourteen statues, and that the seven lately found had been placed on the side near which they were buried. A further search may perhaps bring to light the remainder. Two of them, there is reason to believe, have been long known in York as curious relics of antiquity; but their real age and character have been, and must have continued to be, a secret, had not this recent discovery revealed it. Figures of these two, not very correctly drawn, may be seen in Plate VIII. of Drake's *Eboracum*, who thus speaks of them: "On the church-yard wall of St. Lawrence extra Walmgate, lie two very ancient statues prostrate; but whether Roman or Saxon, Pagan or Christian, since better antiquaries than myself have been puzzled, I shall not determine¹." Dr. Gale supposed them to be the statues of a Roman senator and his lady; but Drake justly objects to this, on account of the form of the beard. They correspond in every important respect with those lately found in St. Mary's Abbey. One of them is evidently a figure of John the Baptist, bearing his proper emblem, a lamb, on his left arm; and closely resembling a statue of the Baptist on the porch of the chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford, as drawn by Carter. Supposing these two to have belonged to the church of St. Mary's Abbey, it may be safely conjectured that the fourteen statues which probably adorned the nave of that church, or at least some of them, were emblematical representations of "the Old and New Law;" agreeable to the explanation which William of Worcester has given of some of the numerous figures that graced the western front of the cathedral at Wells².

If these observations be just, there is no difficulty in determining their age. They must be coeval with the nave of the abbey church, which was built at the end of the thirteenth or the beginning of the fourteenth century. And this conclusion is confirmed by a comparison of these statues with some of the figures in the windows of the choir of the minster.

¹ Drake's *Eboracum*, p. 60.

² See Carter's *Specimens of Ancient Sculpture*, &c. vol. 1. p. 58.

ARMS AND SEALS OF THE ABBEY OF ST. MARY, YORK.

I. The Arms of the Abbey of St. Mary, York, taken, according to Drake, from an ancient folio, in vellum, of arms preserved in the Heralds' Office :

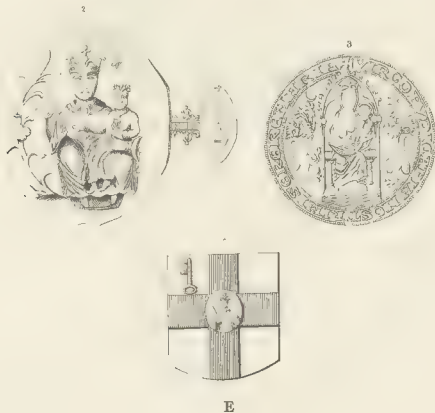
Argent, a cross gules, on which is a bezant charged with the demi figure of a king robed, crowned, and holding a sceptre in his right hand, and in his left a globe. A key in the first quarter.

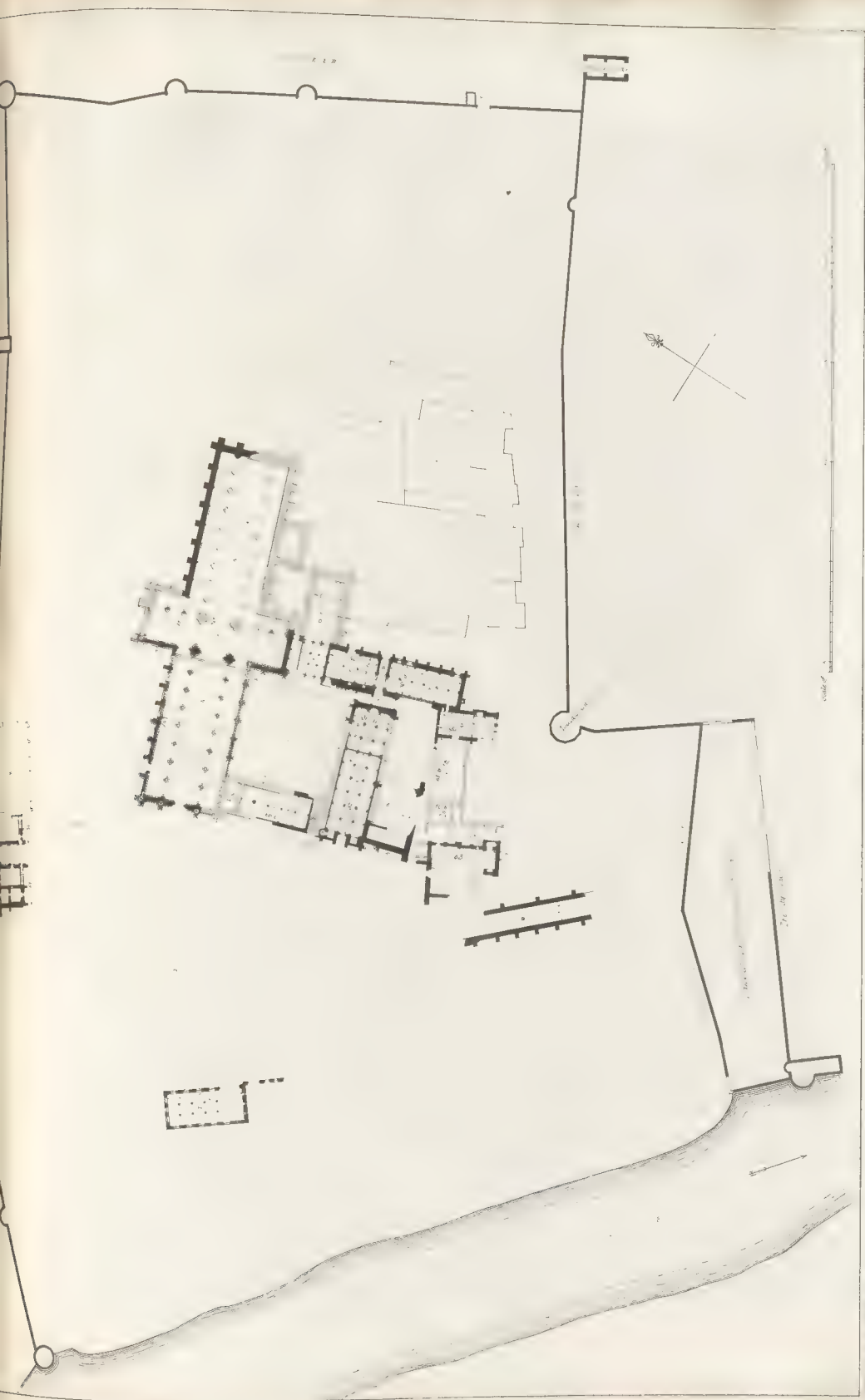
Fuller, in his Church History, p. 323, has conjectured that, as the figure appeared to him not to have a proper crown, but a ducal cap, "this king-duke's picture relates partly to William Rufus and partly to Alan Duke of Britain and Richmond, the principal co-founders of the monastery."

II. Drake supposes this ancient and very rude seal to be as old as the abbey, or as the use of seals ; and remarks that it continued to be the common seal of the monastery to the dissolution. The inscription is illegible, and Drake conjectures that "it was worn out of the matrix before the impression which he copied was made;" though that impression was appended to a deed dated 18 Edw. IV. The device is, the blessed Virgin, sitting, with the child Jesus on her knee, supported by her left hand; her right hand being held up as in the act of benediction. On her right is an olive springing from the ground; and over the head of the infant, a star¹.

III. A seal of the abbey, or, perhaps, of one of the Abbots, the matrix of which was formerly in the possession of F. Smith, Esq. of New Buildings near Thirsk, and is now in the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. The device is, the blessed Virgin, sitting under a crocketed canopy, with the infant Jesus on her knee, supported by her left arm; her right hand holding a globe. On each side is a lion rampant; above one of them a crescent, and above the other a star. Motto, in characters of the fifteenth century, *Virgo pudica pia nostri miserere Mariâ*.

¹ From the device on the counter-seal, as well as it can be gathered, we have another proof of the practice that prevailed amongst our ecclesiastics, "to make use of Roman gems, by which means, through ignorance, a Roman deity, &c. was sometimes mistaken for some Christian representation, and inscribed as such."—Lewis on Seals, p. 26. Drake apprehended it to be a gem, but the impression which he copied was so faint, that he could trace neither the subject nor its circumscription. M.



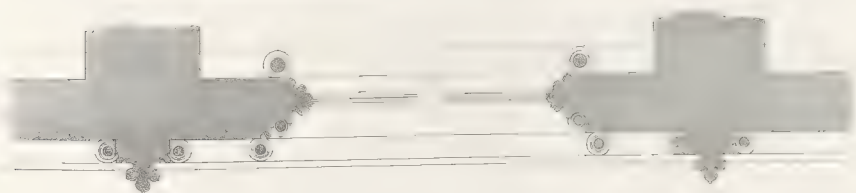
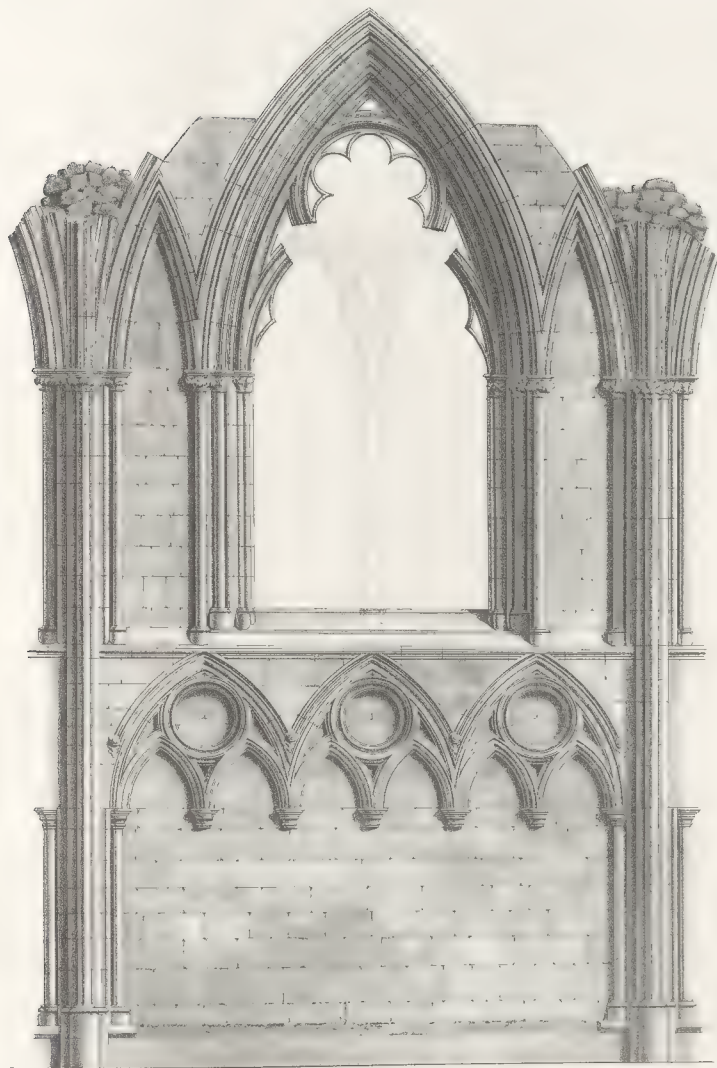




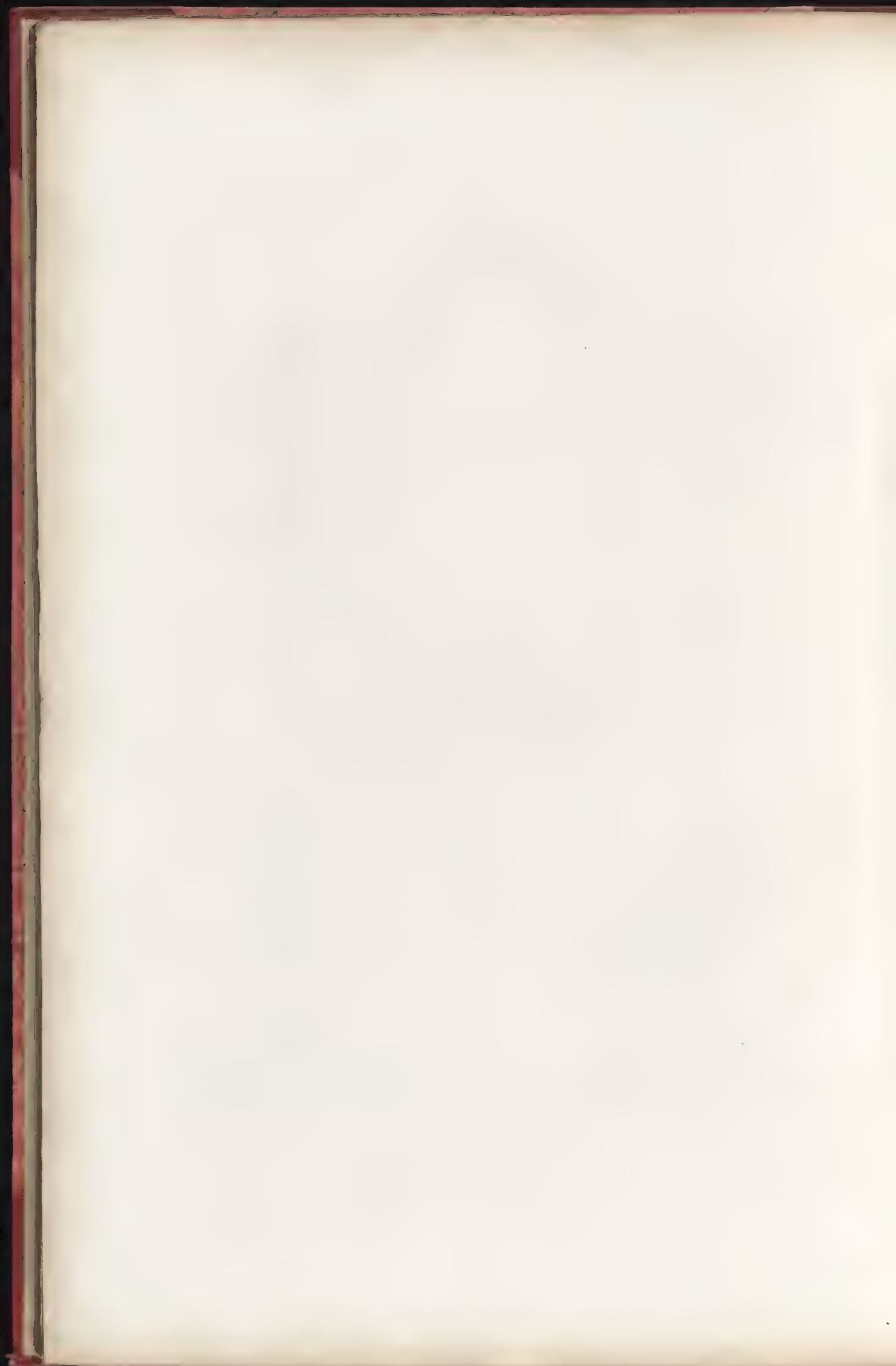




THE RUINS OF THE CATHEDRAL OF LONDON, AFTER THE FIRE OF 1666.



Pl. L. IV
L'ÉGLISE DE SAINT-ÉTIENNE DE NANTERRE
VUE DE L'INTÉRIEUR
D'APRÈS LE DÉSSEIN DE M. DE LAUNAY
D'APRÈS LE DÉSSEIN DE M. DE LAUNAY





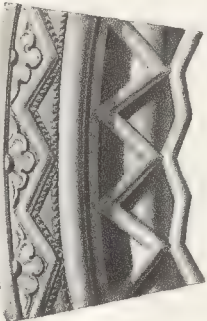
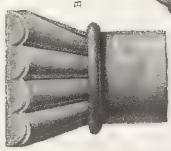
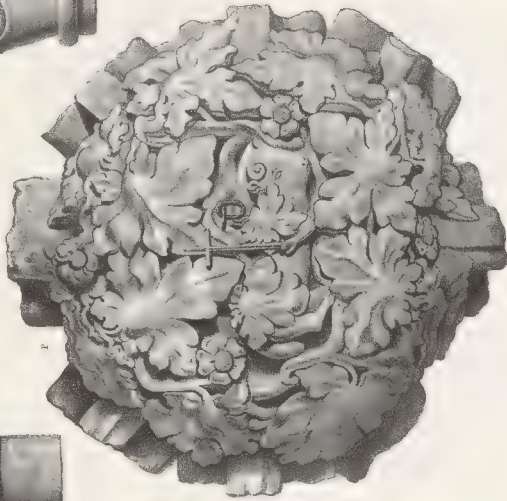
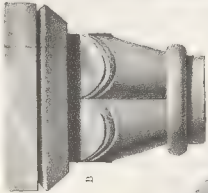
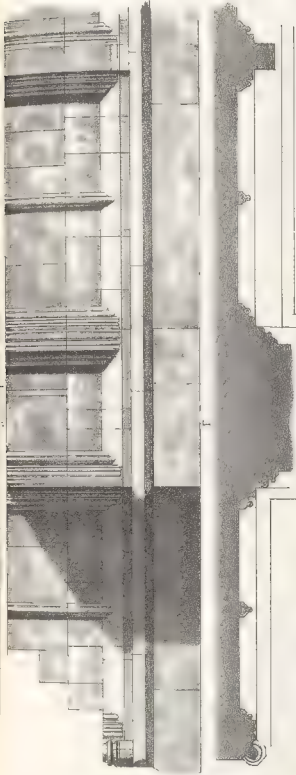
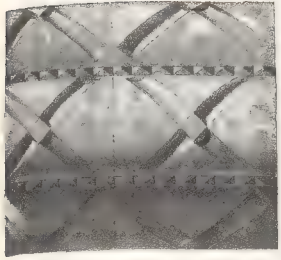




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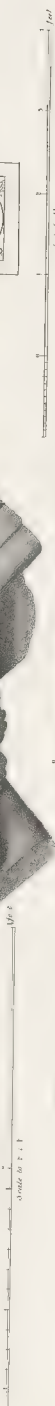
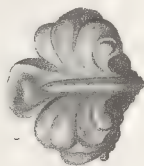
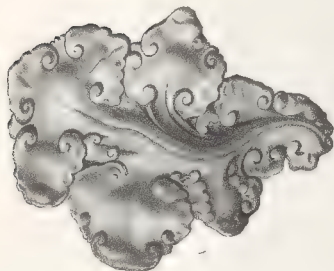
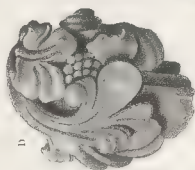
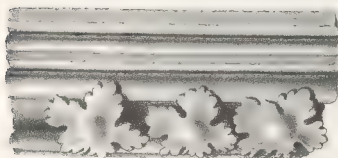
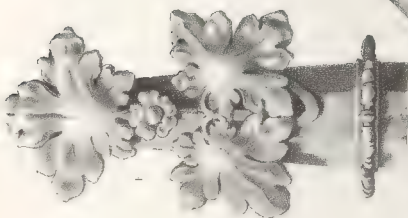
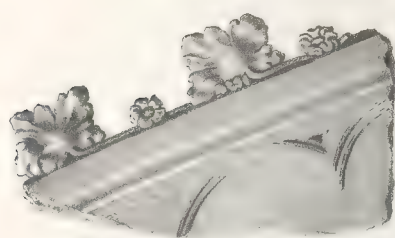
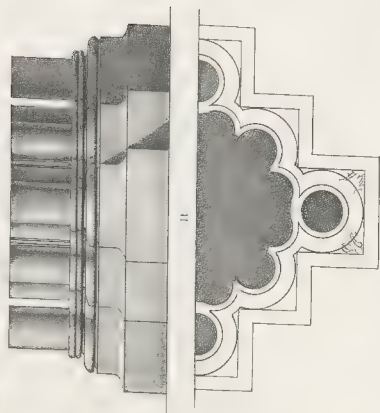
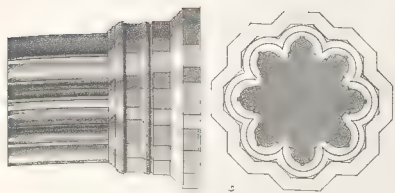
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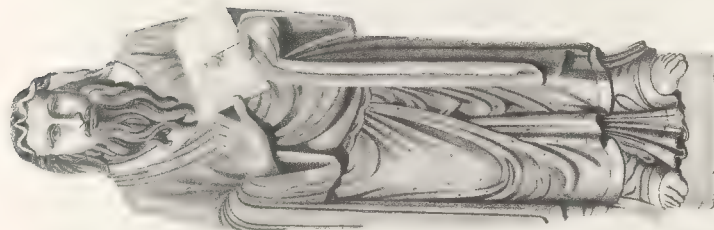
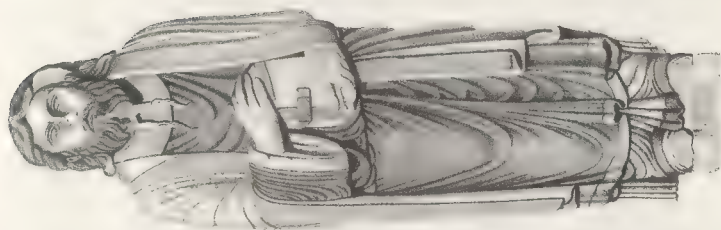
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|--------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
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| 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.05 |
| 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.15 |
| 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.25 |
| 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.35 |
| 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.45 |
| 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.55 |
| 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.65 |
| 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.75 |
| 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.85 |
| 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.95 |



Scale in Feet
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

PLATE OF THE GREAT BRITISH MUSEUM





STATUES OF THE SEVEN APOSTLES OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

Statue of St. Peter

V O L. V.

PLATES LXI.—LXVI.

Observations on the Church of ST. MARY LE BOW, chiefly relating to its original Structure: By GEORGE GWILT, Esq. F.S.A. in a Letter to HENRY ELLIS, Esq. F.R.S. Secretary.

[Read 12th June, 1828.]

DEAR SIR,

Southwark, June 10, 1828.

IN the absence of more important matter for the consideration of the Society of Antiquaries, I venture to offer to their notice some observations relative to the Church of St. Mary le Bow, in Cheapside, accompanied with architectural and other drawings of the most interesting remains of the original structure, erected, according to Stow, upon the authority of the *Chronica de Colchester*, in the reign of William the Conqueror.¹

A considerable part of the substructure of this Church still remains undisturbed in the heart of the city of London, but it is but little known, having been nearly inaccessible for perhaps a century, before it was cleared of the rubbish (about ten years ago) with which it had been encumbered and filled up, to strengthen, as it was said, the building; the accumulation of the coffins and the ground prevented all access beyond a few feet from the staircase, which then descended from the north aisle of the present Church into the Crypt.

Maitland, in the *Survey of London*, 1775 edition, is the first, and I believe the only author who particularly notices this crypt. He seems to mistake the crypt for the original church, upon which he says the new church (meaning Sir Christopher Wren's) is built, and that the ancient church (still alluding to the crypt), was then converted into a sepulchral repository: "The structure of which," he goes on to observe, "consists of two rows of small circular pillars (the capitals whereof are now about two feet and a half above the floor of

¹ If the *Chronica de Colchester* be in existence, some additional light might perhaps have been obtained by inspection of the original; all the inquiries that have been made to ascertain the fact have failed.

the vault), which form three aisles, and that at the south-east angle stood a chapel about ten feet square, wherein, according to Stow, was a magnificent sepulchral monument, now buried by the rise of the ground." Upon this I would observe, that, whatever may still remain concealed in the masonry which seems to approximate to his dimensions at the north-west angle (see the Plan, Plate LXI.), I am satisfied there existed no trace of any chapel or monument at the south-east angle. By the above recited description of Maitland, it would appear that he had not observed the ample corridors or aisles extending the whole length on either side the main body: in fact, on the north side, the doorways were bricked up, and the vault has been let out as a cellar or warehouse for a century past; while the south side was completely filled with ground and coffins, and the doorways of communication were also bricked up.

Some repairs to the arches and one of the pillars were found to be indispensably necessary in January 1818, and upon that occasion the opportunity was not lost for clearing away all the ground which had been deposited, (see Pl. LXIII.) the doorways were opened, two on the north side excepted, some of the arches were taken down and rebuilt, the masonry of the walls repaired, and the whole interior as nearly restored to its original state as the mutilations occasioned by Sir Christopher Wren's works, and other circumstances, would allow; the staircase from the north aisle of the church was then removed, and a new one constructed on the south side of the tower, which is shown in the section, Pl. LXII.¹

The passage relating to this edifice in Wren's Parentalia is well known, and affords some authentic information as to the crypt. The author states that a new site was chosen for the tower and steeple, as the old one stood in one corner of the church (probably at or adjoining to one corner of the church was meant), which he says had been mean and low; upon restoring that, i. e. the space occupied by the old tower to make the new church square, and upon opening the ground, "a foundation was discovered firm enough for the new intended fabrick, which, on further inspection, after digging down sufficiently, and removing what earth or rubbish lay in the way, appeared to be the walls, with the windows also, and the pavement, of a temple or church of Roman workmanship, entirely buried under the level of the present street." Another place was then found for the new steeple, viz. the spot where it now stands: "Here, to his surprise, he sunk about eighteen feet deep through made ground, and then imagined he was come to the natural soil and hard gravel, but upon full examination it appeared to be a Roman causeway of rough stone, close and well rammed with Roman brick and rubbish at the bottom for a foundation, and all firmly cemented; this causeway was four feet thick; underneath lay the natural clay, over which that part of the city stands, and which descends at least forty feet lower. He concluded then to lay the foundation of the tower upon the very Roman causeway, as most proper to bear a weighty and lofty structure." Thus far the Parentalia.

The respective and relative levels of the Roman causeway, the floor of the Saxon or Norman crypt, and the paving line of the present church (which can be but a little more

¹ In making the excavation for this staircase a fragment of a grave-stone was found plainly ornamented with a cross botonné carved in low relief upon the face; in a double cavetto moulding, on the upper edge and dexter side only, is inscribed in the Lombardic character:

† W S R A P A R I C P I S S E Z P V L A L M E R O B A R D D E W A S S I N A I N E P R I A Z P A G E R N O S T E A

wherein the first three letters is intended for an abbreviation of the French word *vous*. This fragment is introduced in Pl. LXIV.

elevated than the old one), as well as other details, are represented in the geometrical section, Pl. LXII.¹

Whether the Roman causeway in this spot really does or does not exist, I have no means of knowing, as the excavations for the new staircase were not taken down low enough to ascertain the fact; this therefore will rest upon Sir Christopher Wren's authority; but if he imagined that the building discovered by his workmen was a temple or church erected by the Romans, as the account seems to indicate, he must have been greatly mistaken, as the style of the building, and the era to which it might safely be referred (without the assistance of the decided authority before quoted), are now too well understood to admit of doubt. He was probably led into the error by the quantity of Roman brick with which the arches are turned, several of which must have been sacrificed for the new building.

Stow, as I have already mentioned, informs us, upon the authority of the *Chronica de Colchester*, that "this Church, in the reign of William the Conqueror, being the *FIRST* in this citie builded on arches of stone, was therefore called new Marie Church of Sancta Maria de Arcubus, or le Bow, in West Cheaping." Of these arches so much remained previous to the partial restoration before alluded to in 1818, that I am enabled to submit nearly accurate representations as they still appear, or at least would appear upon the removal of some small portions of brickwork which interfere partially in the nave. See Plates LXIV. and LXV. It should be borne in mind that the natural light of day has no access to the crypt, consequently the effect of light and shade, as shewn in my drawings, can only be obtained by the corresponding distribution of artificial light for the purpose.

The whole substructure in its more perfect state must have exhibited, as indeed it still does in its mutilated condition, a curious, extensive, and picturesque assemblage of semi-circular and semi-elliptic groined arches; hence it is not surprising that the novelty as well as ingenuity displayed in their construction, should have determined the addition "de arcubus," as Stow rightly observes, in his edition of 1603, although in the 4to of 1598 he gives a different account; later writers have also surmised, but erroneously, that from the bows to the lanterns in the former steeple, that addition was derived; but I consider these, as well as the stone ribs or bows in the present spire, only in the light of an architectural pun, adopted upon occasion of rebuilding the last and previous spires.

I will not detain the Society by a repetition of those historic notices relating to this church, which have been often repeated and are well known; I will only advert to one upon record, which has excited some surprise and much doubt: this is, that in the year 1090 the roof of the church of St. Mary le Bow was overturned in a storm of wind, some persons were killed, and four of the rafters, twenty-six feet in length, were driven into the ground of the High Street to the depth of twenty-two feet (of course they did not alight upon the Roman causeway), and the remaining four feet, as Stow says, "were faine to be cut even with the ground because they could not be got out again."

The corresponding length of twenty-six feet for the rafters, will be found to be exactly adapted to the pitch and span of a suitable roof over the two main walls of the nave; but beyond this my confirmation of the story does not extend.²

¹ This section from north to south also comprises part of the present tower, to the extent of sixty-eight feet of the whole height, with the foundations whereon it is erected, so far as they could be ascertained; also the vestibule or entrance to the vestry room, and a perspective interior of the body of the more recent church (said to have been built upon the model of the Temple of Peace at Rome,) whereby the immediate connexion and relative positions of the ancient and modern structures may be seen at once by a glance of the eye.

² When the hammer of a pile engine, weighing from four to seven hundred weight, is made to descend from a con-

The walls of the substructure, or crypt, remain nearly entire; their distribution and contrivance will be better comprehended by a glance of the eye upon the plan Pl. LXI. and section Pl. LXII. than by a lengthened verbal description. It may suffice to observe, that it is divided into three portions: the centre part, which I have called the nave, is 48 feet 7 inches in length from east to west, by 26 feet 7 inches wide; on either side extends an aisle or corridor, of the same length as the nave, by 14 feet 5 inches in width; the whole extent of the building covers a space of 78 feet by 60; communications between each of the aisles and the nave, are obtained by four lofty doorways on each side, each about four feet wide. The walls, which are upwards of five feet in thickness, are carried up to the springing line of the arches in neat and regular courses of block and block masonry; above that line, of rubble intermixed with Roman brick. The groined arches are mostly of an elliptic form; but those in the nave, which turn from north to south, are semi-circles, somewhat elevated above the springing level. It is observable that the foci of the ellipses in the nave, extending east and west, are fixed at a distance from the centre line, or conjugate diameter, of exactly one fourth of the opening or transverse diameter; i.e. the opening being divided into four parts, the foci are fixed upon the first and third division. This arrangement produces a well-proportioned and easy curve.¹ The arches and the ribs are turned with rubble masonry and Roman brick, and appear to have been originally stuccoed or plastered over. Four windows may be distinctly traced in the most northern wall towards Cheapside, although they are now masoned up; and one at the west end of the nave. Three of the columns, as engraved in Pl. LXIV. remain; the other three, with their superincumbent arches, have been removed. The columns which remain are destitute of decoration in their capitals; but they approach nearer to the lofty proportion of the Lombardic style of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, than generally occurs in similar buildings of that period in this country. Some masses of masonry, and foundations, are shewn by the lighter tint on the ground-plan, Pl. LXI. An attempt to open that at the north-west angle before alluded to, was made at the western doorway in the north aisle, but the almost impenetrable solidity of the masonry defied the exertions of two or three days' labour, and the attempt was abandoned. At the south-west corner, the foundation of an apparently later addition occurs. It is upon this spot that I would place the former curious tower with its lanterns, which was rebuilt and finished about the year 1512; of this tower some idea may be formed from Hollar's prints of London, and Wyngarde's curious pencil sketches of London, about the year 1530. The silver seal of the parish, bearing the date 1580, which I have the pleasure of submitting to the inspection of the Society, as well as an impression in plaster, will also afford some further illustration of this part of the building.

This seal was exhibited to the Society about twenty years ago, by the Right Reverend

siderable height upon the head of a pile of timber, from fifteen to twenty feet in length, of moderate scantling, the pile is seldom driven beyond two or three feet at a blow, and in the last stage of the operation frequently not so much as two or three inches, so that the force which could drive a stout rafter as much as twenty-two feet into the ground at once, must indeed have been prodigiously great, or the ground must have been in a nearly fluid state. If we could read to the depth of "four feet," and the remaining "twenty-two" were fain to be cut even with the ground, it would seem to be a much more likely occurrence.



¹ This will be better understood by the annexed diagram. A B, the transverse diameter or distance from rib to rib at the springing level, gives the length of a line or thread to be used as a trammel for tracing the elliptic curve; this line A B being divided into four equal parts the foci are fixed at 1 and 3, and the sweep of the thread 1 C 3 determines the height and proportion of the elliptic arch.

There are some curious proportions adopted by Sir Christopher Wren in the construction of the upper part of the present spire which are wholly unknown, and I may also add unnoticed; but it would be in vain to attempt description without the aid of accompanying engravings, and it would, moreover, be out of place upon the present occasion.

the

the Lord Bishop of Durham; but, as few members have had the opportunity of inspecting it, I hope its introduction upon this occasion will not be inappropriate. The legend is, "Sigillum Ecclesiae beatæ Mariæ de Arcubus, 1580."

As the greater part of the original church fell down in the year 1272, and was subsequently altogether destroyed, with the exception of the crypt, it may be some satisfaction to trace, if it were possible, the peculiar features of its construction from the analogy of other existing buildings.

With this view I have exhibited, with the other drawings, a plan and section of the Crypt at St. Peter's, Oxford, usually called Grymbald's Crypt, see Pl. LXVI. which seems to have been constructed upon principles exceedingly similar to the crypt at Bow church; at the former, the upper part of the building remains nearly entire, and the comparison may be made. There can indeed be but little or no doubt that the upper part of Bow Church was a close approximation in style and character to the Chancel of St. Peter's, Oxford, but it would be too much to assume that the pointed arch was also introduced in the way we find it made use of at the latter building; nor would it be so indispensably necessary at Bow Church, where the side aisles might be made available for the introduction of sufficient counteracting abutments; while on the other hand it will be obvious that the pointed arch was adopted at Oxford in preference to a semi-circle, to diminish the lateral pressure upon walls, without abutting piers or buttresses, and which, after all, have been found unequal to the service they were destined to perform; witness the crippled state of the south side wall,—the buttress in outline has been added at a much later period by way of additional security to the yielding structure.² The introduction of the pointed arch in the circular style, at a period so far removed as in the example before us, would lead to offer some observations on its much contested origin; but as it is foreign to the immediate object of this communication, and as I am aware how largely I have already trespassed upon the patience of the Society, I will not pursue the subject.

I am, dear Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

GEORGE GWILT.

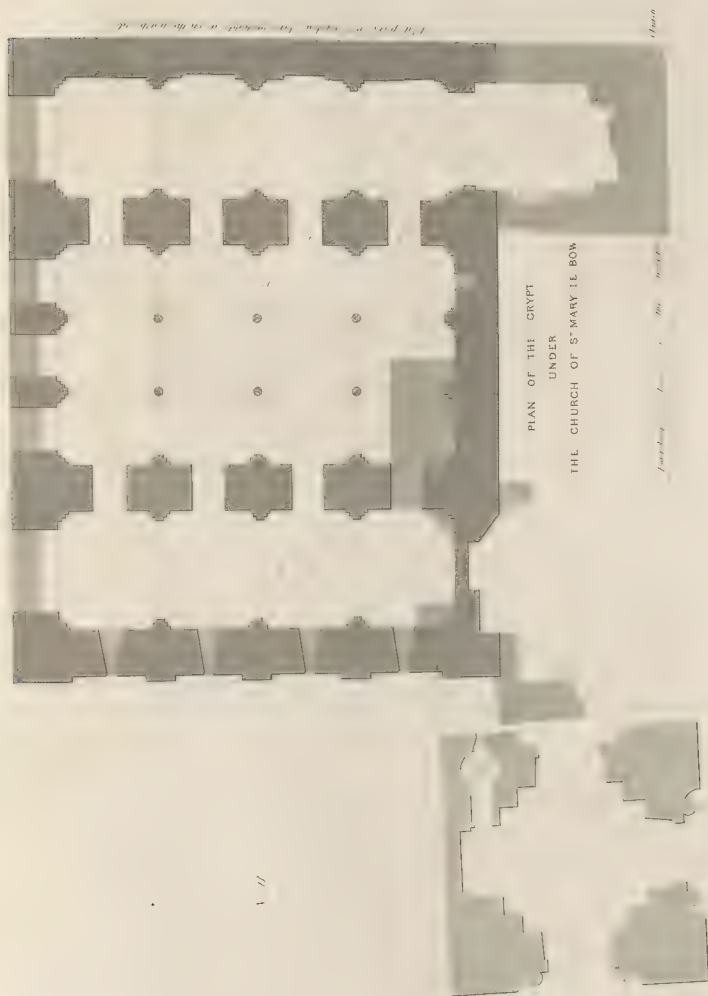
To HENRY ELLIS, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

¹ An engraving of this seal may be referred to in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xciii. i. page 805.

² Shortly after this memoir was submitted to the Society some observations bearing the initials E. I. C. were published in the *Gent's Magazine*, vol. xcvi. ii. page 103) repudiating the idea of any similarity whatever between the crypts of the two buildings of St. Mary le Bow and St. Peter's, Oxford. The engravings of each of them can now be compared together, and the public may decide on the justice of those remarks. The author also, with much complacency, determines that St. Peter's, Oxford, is two centuries earlier than St. Mary le Bow, the former, as he says, having been erected in 885. This question has been so ably stated and answered by W. C. in the *Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*, vol. iv. p. 121, published by J. Britton, Esq. in 1814, that it is only necessary to refer to that work to show the inaccuracy of E. I. C.'s remarks.

East

Bow Lane, formerly Hosier Lane



PLAN OF THE CRYPT
UNDER
THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY LE BOW

Bow Church Yard

N. 1

TOWER OF ST. MARY LE BOW
SAID TO HAVE BEEN ERECTED UPON A ROMAN CAUSEWAY
VIDE PARENTALIA P 265

Chancel



WHEN 77 SEVEN EIGHTEEN FEET BELOW THE PAVEMENT IN CHURCH OF WHEREON
 SAID TO HAVE BEEN BUILT THE SPIRE OF ST MARY LE BOW.

SECTION OF ST MARY LE BOW CHEAPSIDE WITH THE REMAINS OF THE ANCIENT CRYPT ERECTED IN THE REIGN
 OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR



VIEW OF THE OPERATIONS UPON REMOVING THE GROUND IN THE CRYPT AT BOW CHURCH

FROM A SKETCH TAKEN BY F. NASH JANY 31 1818



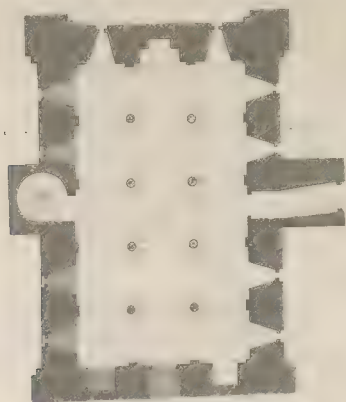
CRYPT IN BOW CHURCH FROM THE NORTH SIDE NEAR THE EAST END OF THE NAVE



CRYPT IN BOW CHURCH FROM THE WEST END OF THE SOUTH AISLE OR CORRIDOR



SECTION OF THE CHANCEL AND CRYPT AT ST PETERS IN THE EAST OXFORD 1818.



PLAN OF THE CRYPT AT ST PETERS IN THE EAST OXFORD 1818.

W. L. B. 1818

W. L. B. 1818

W. L. B. 1818

W. L. B. 1818

V O L. V.

PLATES LXVII.—LXIX.

Memoir, on the Antiquities discovered by EDWARD RUDGE, Esq. F.S.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., in excavating the ruins of the Abbey Church of EVESHAM; by EDWARD JOHN RUDGE, Esq. M.A., F.S.A.

[Read 3rd May, 1832.]

THE Abbey of Evesham was surrendered¹ to King Henry VIIIth by Philip Hawford, the last Abbot, on the 17th November, 1539, 31st Henry VIII.

Sir Philip Hobby, by a grant of July 30th, 34th Hen. VIII. [1542,] obtained "the house and site of the late dissolved monastery, and all the messuages, buildings, and lands in Evesham, not long since belonging to the said late monastery," excepting and reserving to the King, "all the bells and all the lead of, in, and upon the church and belfry of the said late monastery existing."²

How soon the abbey was destroyed, after the surrender, does not appear; the only account to be met with, is in Fuller's Church History, p. 369, where he merely says, "I find not to whom first granted, but by a long lease it was in the possession of one Mr. Andrewes, father and son; whose grandchilde, living now at Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, hath better thriven, by God's blessing on his own industry, than his father and grandfather did with Evesham abbey; the sale of the stones whereof, he imputeth a cause of their ill success."

Browne Willis³ says, "What sort of a fabric the abbey church was, I can no ways understand; only that it had a high tower in the middle."—"They have no tradition here of the abbey church, cloisters, or chapter-house."

Habington's manuscripts⁴ give a more particular account: "The Gatehouse now remains, which though deformed by age, is as large and stately as any at this time in England."—"The abbey church contained three aisles of a more than ordinary breadth;

¹ Lansdowne MSS. 97.

² "Omnibus campanis et toto plumbo de, in, et sup ecclesiam et campanile dicti nup monast existen."

³ *Mitred Abbies*, vol. i. pp. 90, 91.

⁴ In the library of the Society of Antiquaries.—See also Tindal's History of Evesham, p. 129.

and was extended from the Gatehouse¹ now standing, eastward, almost to the new tower; having cloisters answerable on the south side, together with walks and courts for the monks; with a very great and curious walk² to go at certain times to the little church to celebrate mass; which church is now the parish church of St. Laurence. All which abbey and cloisters were of curious workmanship, and had withinside one hundred and sixty-four gilt marble pillars. There were in the church sixteen altars, all in so many chapels dedicated to their respective saints."—"This goodly church is soe absolutely overthrowne, as theare remaineth nothinge but a hughe deale of rubbishe overgrowne with grass."

In order to ascertain the site and proportions of the abbey church, my Father, the proprietor of the site and demesne lands under the above-mentioned grant to Sir Philip Hobby, caused an excavation to be made, in the year 1811, in a meadow called the Cross churchyard, on the east of the well-known³ arch. The foundations of three sides of the chapter-house, and two stone coffins, were the first objects brought to light. In the ensuing summer we resumed our investigation in a different part of the meadow, and discovered the north wall of the crypt, beneath the choir; and during succeeding summers, with several intermissions, the whole of what remains of the abbey church was explored.

The floors of the nave, transept, and crypts were of plaster, and, remaining perfect, formed an unerring guide to the workmen; who, however, constantly excavated more than one foot below the floor, frequently making deeper soundings, that no coffins might escape notice. In some places the tiles were *in situ*, but generally their impressures only existed. From the appearance of the rubbish, it was evident, that the tiled pavement had been first removed, the roofings and ornamental carvings next; and lastly, the columns and exterior walls. By this demolition, the rubbish accumulated, to the height of eight or ten feet above the floors; and, having been merely levelled, effectually concealed and preserved the lower portions of the columns and walls: thus we found ample remains to enable us to make a correct ground-plan of the building.

The *Foundations* consisted of stones set edgewise, like pitching, in a natural bed of sand and gravel; upon this, courses of stone were laid flat, succeeded by larger blocks. The thickest walls and the substructions of the columns, were formed externally of faced stones, and internally of irregular small stones, grouted with mortar so hard and tenacious as to resist our wedges, frequently causing the stones to split. The other walls, of four and five feet thickness, were built throughout in regular courses of dark blue limestone, which separated easily, the mortar here containing more sand than was used in the grouting. This limestone, from its quality, appears to have been brought from the Littletons,⁴ three miles distant; the yellow freestone, for outside work, came from the Broadway hills; but the softer and whiter quality, used for interior carving, resembled the stone found in the environs of Winchcomb.

¹ This Gatehouse ("per quam intrant carragia in cimiterium") called in our deeds "the High Leads," was pulled down, with the permission of John Rudge, Esq. in the year 1712, by Mr. Francis Rogers, who erected a dwelling-house upon its site.

William de Chyryton, abbot from 1316 to 1344, "*Fecit nobis em portam abbatie, cum capellis et cameris circumjacentibus, honeste desuper kernellatam:—et unam portam [further westward] in Bertona versus villam, etiam bene desuper kernellatam; et ab illa porta, usque ad fluvium Avene, abbatiam ex illa parte muro lapideo bene munivit.*"—Extracta particula de gestis abbatum.—Harl. MSS. 3763, f. 185.

This wall is still in existence, leading from the abbey-house, westward, to the river Avon.

² The Porter's lodge and doorway, for this walk, still form part of Abbot Reginald's wall, and are nearly opposite to the south window of Lichfield's chapel in Saint Laurence's church. (See Plan.)

Reginald, abbot from 1122 to 1149, "*Totam abbatiam et cimiterium optimo muro vallavit.*" Ext. part. f. 180.

³ See Tindal's History of Evesham, p. 138, for drawing and description.

⁴ In Domesday book is a remarkable entry corroborative of these observations. "*TERRA ECCLESIE DE EVESHAM.—Ipsa ecclesia tenet Offenham,*" (an adjoining parish)—"*Ibi sunt Boves ad 1 Car. sed Petram trahunt ad Ecclesiam.*" f. 173 b.

The interior length of the Church measured 281 feet.

The Nave (measuring to the centres of the two western piers) was 157 feet long, and 34 feet wide, being divided from the side aisles by two rows of eight Norman columns each.¹ The two side aisles were each 15 feet 10 inches wide, making 76 feet 8 inches the total interior width of this end of the Church. The intercolumniations were 11 feet 4 inches each, and the diameter of the columns 5 feet 6 inches each, the base mouldings of these (Plate LXVIII. figs. 5 and g,) being similar to those in Gloucester cathedral. The substruction of each column was nine feet square, and seven feet deep; each column, towards the side aisle, had a small semicircular pilaster, of 14 inches diameter, attached to it, with one corresponding (Plate LXVIII. fig. 1.) against the north wall, and another (probably) against the south wall. This latter wall and part of the west wall being completely obliterated, the great western entrance and the southern door into the cloister could not be ascertained. A Doorway, (Plate LXVIII. fig. 3.) with vestiges of steps descending from the cemetery into the side aisle of the church, remained in the north wall.

The Columns of the Nave had been painted white, to conceal the effect of some unrecorded fire, which had changed them to a reddish hue. In the centre of the nave, and opposite to the third columns, reckoning from the west, was found the octagonal base of the Font, being two feet in diameter: beneath this, was a square aperture, two feet deep, with four horizontal holes at the bottom, to receive and carry off any waste water. On the south side, between the sixth and seventh columns (A, in Plan), were the remains of a niche surmounted by a painted and richly gilt canopy,² with elegant gothic pinnacles and tabernacle work, of the sixteenth century. On the north side, against the eighth column (B, in Plan, and Plate LXVIII. fig. 5,) was another canopy³ of the same style and era, but not in so good preservation. In the north aisle was a small blue stone statue of a monk, recumbent, and inclined to his left side (D, in Plan, and Plate LXVIII. fig. 7.); and adjoining the transept (C, in Plan), the fragments of a stone figure of a knight in plate armour, with a shield and spurs, recumbent, and the legs crossed. Between the eighth column and the western piers of the central tower, a leaden pipe, of two inches and a quarter bore, crossed the nave, to convey water to the lavatory⁴ in the cloisters. This pipe was laid in clay, one foot below the plaster floor, forming the continuation of one that had been traced to this spot, in the year 1726. This discovery is mentioned in a letter from Robert Cookes to John Rudge, Esq. dated July 13th, 1726: "About a weeke

¹ Egelwius, abbot from 1065 to 1077, appears to have designed this church: "Quinque archas plenas argento ad novam ecclesiam construendam, quam ipse disponerat, reliquit." Ext. part. f. 169 b.

Walter, abbot from 1077 to 1086, "Fecit cryptas et ecclesiam superius (the choir) usque ad Navem, excepta turre quam non perfecit nisi archas et primas fenestras." Ib.

Reginald, from 1122 to 1149, "Magnam partem murorum navis ecclesie fecit." Ib. f. 180.

Adam, from 1160 to 1191, "Navis ecclesie, cum adjutorio decani de Welles, ejus tempore perfecta est: et ipse multas fenestras vitreas apposuit, et multas apponi fecit." Ib. f. 180 b.

² "Eodem anno et die dedicata erat ex adversa parte ara in honorem salutiferæ crucis a Radulpho suffraganeo episcopi Wigorn. et episcopo Ascoleus." Cott. MSS. Nero, D. iii. f. 246.

This may have been the renewal of an altar built by Thomas de Marleberg, while abbot, between the years 1229 and 1236, "Fecit in navi ecclesie Altare S^ce Crucis, supposito ei Lapide marmoreo, et erexit super illud egregiam Crucem cum Ymaginibus B^e Marie et s^ci Johis." Ext. part. f. 182 b.

Abbot William, in 1262, gave certain rents "ad sustentationem unius Lampadis de nocte ardentis, in pulpito coram Cruce." Harl. MSS. 3763, f. 154 b.

³ "Nota quod iij nonas Septembris die Lunæ Anno Domini 1522, et anno regis Henrici octavi 13, consecrata erat Ara, ex parte septentrionali Navis ecclesie, in honorem sancti Egwini." Ext. part. f. 180.

⁴ Abbot Adam, already noticed, "Tempore ejus Aqueductus et Lavatorium facta sunt." Ext. part. f. 180.

Thomas de Marleberg, while Prior, "Fecit Lavatorium ante ostium ecclesie in Claustro." Ib. f. 182 b. This rather differs from the memorandum, "De bonis operibus Prioris Thomæ," which says, "Fecit Lavatorium in claustro versus ostium monasterii. In plumbo etiam, et stagno, et operariis ad reparationem magni Lavatorii in claustro, expendit 15s." Cott. MSS. Vesp. B. xxiv. f. 1.

agoe John Collet, thinkinge he could finde some pipes of leade, began diggin about two or three yards from the church-yard,¹ and carried it to All Saints church porch, about 14 yards, in which space he tooke up above 500 weight of lead pipe; where it lay dry, 'twas almost moulderd to dust; where wettish 'twas fresh and good; from the church porch they carried about 12 yards forwards till they came to the graves, in y't space tooke up about 500 weight more; then went over the graves to the path that leades to the tower, there found it againe, and from thence carried it to Hampsons house² belonging to you, about 50 yards, w'h 'tis supposed will yield above a tunn of leade. The whole lies about four foote deepe. And it is probable that pipe spreads in several branches from Hampsons house to Mr. Harveys gardens,³ where the abbey church stood; every little matter runns people's imaginac'ons high. Now they fancy there were at the dissoluc'on of the abbey (when every body runn away with what they could get) many other valuable thinges hid in the ground: Ashmore at the Crowne talkes of diggin the Cross church-yard, and doubts not (if noe other valuable goods) at least to finde a greate many valuable stones that were the foundac'ons of some buildings belonging to the old abbey church. And perhaps Mr. Harvey and some other of your tenn'ts may have the same thoughts."

This pipe was not cast,⁴ but consisted of lengths of sheet lead bent into the tubular form and soldered. A narrow strip of lead, soldered on, united the different pieces.

The *Transept* measured 116 feet long and about 32 feet wide. Here were four clustered Norman piers, the supporters of the central tower. The floors of the transept and nave were on a level, being 2 feet 9 inches below that of the existing "Abbot's Tower."

The utter demolition of the *Choir* left no other traces, by which we could ascertain its extent, than the substructions of the crypt beneath, the floor of which was nine feet lower than that of the transept. The remains of the western wall of this crypt being above nine feet high, and there being no vestige of any springers for the vaulted roof, proves that the pavement of the choir must have been several feet higher than that of the transept.

From these substructions, I conceive that there had been a row of four columns on each side of the choir, similar to those in the nave, with two intervening columns between those at the east end, dividing this part of the church into the *Choir* and aisles; the upper or most eastern aisle probably forming the *Lady Chapel*.⁵ The lateral intercolumniations were about 8 feet 6 inches each, and the terminal 7 feet 3 inches each. The choir was about 41 feet 6 inches long, and 33 feet 3 inches wide.

This *Crypt* from west to east measured 64 feet 3 inches, and from north to south 69 feet 6 inches. We found no traces of windows.⁶ Several stone steps leading from the transept remained *in situ* (*E*, in Plan). Rows of massive piers, the substructions of the

¹ In the market-place, near All Saints church, there is a well of the finest water.

² This cottage stood upon the site of the east end of the north aisle of the nave; it was inhabited by the sexton, and subsequently burnt down. Scarcely any remains of stone or carved work were found in the transept, or the east end of the nave, except *under the ruins* of this cottage; and it was very evident, that the garden to this house, as well as part of the Cross church-yard, had been previously ransacked, and very probably about the period of this letter.

³ About the year 1721, Mr. Thomas Harvey purchased Rogers's house and garden; in the latter stood the *cloisters*, and the *south wall* of the nave.

⁴ The casting of Lead Pipes was invented, in 1590, by the Rev. Robert Brock.—Trusler's Chronol.

⁵ "Thomas de Marleberg sacrista fecit Leticium *retro Chorum* (quod prius factum non erat) in ecclesia Evesham; sed legebantur lectiones juxta tumbam S^ci Wlsini." Ext. part. f. 182 b.

This reading desk has already been described and engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xvii. p. 278. It was dug up, according to *report*, in the garden on the north side of the abbot's tower; this could not be the fact, for we lately excavated great part of this garden, and from the quantity of bones and wood dust it appeared to have been an ancient burial ground.

⁶ "Ante altare s^ce Mariæ in criptis, de nova constitutione, ardebit continuè unus Cereus, et una Lampas, et unum crassetum de nocte sicut prius: præter hæc, ad missam s^ce Mariæ, debent accendi cotidie cerei xxiiij. Item, ad eandem missam debent cotidie accendi Lampades xxxij." Cot. Vitel. E. xvii. f. 240.

columns above, divided the whole area into compartments corresponding with the choir and aisles above. The pavement between these piers was of rough blue stone; the floor of the centre aisle had been tiled, and a portion remained at the west end, with a stone seat 18 inches high and 14 inches wide built upon part of it. The side aisles were 11 feet 3 inches wide; the northern 60 feet, and the southern 64 feet 3 inches long. The centre compartment (under the choir) was 30 feet wide and 40 feet long; being subdivided, throughout the length, by two rows of small Norman columns, 16 inches diameter, with intercolumniations of 4 feet 2 inches each. In the north-east corner of this crypt, a recess in the wall (*F*, in Plan) formed a chapel, having a small circular pillar in the angle facing the entrance. This recess and the walls of the crypt were plastered and painted; the north wall had three coats of plaster, each of different colour. The massive piers, of faced freestone, with a small projecting base, had not been plastered.

Another Crypt was discovered, abutting on the south side of that above mentioned, measuring 25 feet by 18 feet 5 inches. There were no windows to this, nor any remains of the entrance. The sacristy probably was over this. The walls were plastered: the tiled floor remained entire, and was 2 feet 6 inches higher than that of the large crypt. The tiles were very brittle and much defaced by wear, and the damp sub-soil. The monks seem to have attempted to obviate this latter evil, by painting, and afterwards overlaying them with a coat of the finest plaster. Against the south wall stood the bases of a large pilaster in the centre, and of two smaller ones in the angles; and near the east wall the base of a small circular column. We found here (*K*, in Plan) the upper termination of a stone hand-rail, and numerous fragments of gilded carving; one of these was an elegant boss, the ground painted blue, richly gilt and silvered. Beneath the pavement (at *L*, in Plan) we found the outer stones of two large circular windows, bedded in mortar, and placed over each other in three layers, and (at *M*, in Plan) in the south-west wall a grotesque figure with a trefoil crown (Plate LXIX. fig. 3). By this it would appear that materials once consecrated were not permitted to be removed, or applied to any common purpose. Outside of this crypt, and two feet higher than the floor, ran a small *Drain*, which by its direction might have proceeded from the lavatory in the cloister.

An *Apartment*, 35 feet 9 inches long, and 15 feet wide, abutted on the south side of the transept, on a level with the cloisters, which were 5 feet 8 inches lower than the nave and transept: the base of a pilaster stood against the centre of the north side.

To the south, and on the same level, we found a *second Apartment*, 32 feet by 12, in the south angle of which was one small pilaster (Plate LXVIII. fig. 6, *m*). These apartments were probably crypts, for no entrance to either of them could be discovered, and the surrounding walls were several feet high.

Further south remains the *well-known Arch*, whose destination was not previously ascertained. It communicated from the cloisters to the Chapter-house, and was probably built¹ by John de Brokehampton, who is said² to have erected the cloister opposite to the chapter-house, vaulting it over, and making above it a library or studies for the monks.

¹ "A.D. 1261. Summitas clocherii ecclesie Evesham conflavit fulgure." Annal. Winton. Angl. Sac. tom. i. p. 495. A. D. 1280, 7th Edw. I. The Campanile was repaired: and in "A. D. 1291. Campanile Evesham cum tanta vi et impetu violento (concussum est) quo max. pars ejusdem campanilis, tam de materia quam de plumbo, cecidit." Lel. Col. i. 246 and 248.

A. D. 1319. William Stowe built the new steeple or belfry.

² John de Brokehampton, abbot from 1282 till 1317, "having a special regard to the finishing his Chapter-house, then just begun, and also to the *reparation of the Cloister*, &c. &c. idus Feb. 1295." Harl. MS. 3768, f. 136.

"A. D. 1319. Hoc anno obiit Henricus Lathomus, qui sub venerabili viro Joanne quondam abbate Evesham, Capitulum, dormitorium, refectorium, aulam abbatiss, et coquinam, artificiosè composuit." Leland, Collect. tom. i. p. 249.

³ Dugd. Mon. new edition, vol. ii. p. 6. Tindal, Hist. of Evesham, p. 54.

This arch having been so often¹ noticed, I shall merely observe, that its platform of plaster is on a level with the cloisters, and that there are no traces of hinges or rebates for a door (Plate LXVIII. fig. 6).

| | ft. | in. |
|---|-----|------|
| Height from the floor to the base of the lower niches | - | 2 2 |
| to the top of their canopies - | - | 6 9 |
| to the spring of the interior arch | - | 7 4 |
| to the centre of the interior arch | - | 13 2 |
| The span of the arch is | - | 11 3 |

By a step of six inches we descended into a *Passage*, 33 feet long by 24 wide, leading to the Chapter-house. Along the sides were two stone seats, raised 1 foot 4 inches above the floor: upon each, near the arch, are two pilasters (Plate LXVIII. fig. 6, j, k); and at fifteen feet east of the arch, the base of a clustered column.

The *Chapter-house*, built² by John de Brokehampton, appears to have been a decagon of 51 feet 6 inches diameter. Numerous groins (Plate LXIX. fig. 12), and a richly carved boss, were found here.

Very little remained of the *Cloisters*.³ We opened several trenches on their site, and found near the arch a handsome boss, and the head of a female statue: but it was evident that the foundation walls of the cloisters, as well as of the south side of the nave, had been destroyed; this probably occurred, either when Mr. Rogers built the dwelling-house (still existing) on the site of the old gate-house; or, when the discovery of the leaden pipe, in 1726, tempted Mr. Harvey to search for hidden treasures. From what remains, the cloister adjoining the arch seems to have been 12 feet 4 inches wide. The plaster floor could be traced, as also a small arched opening in the wall (at N, in Plan) for the passage of the leaden pipe, connected with the lavatory (p. 7, note 3).

The still existing "*Abbot's Tower*" stands in the line of the wall erected by Abbot Reginald. Having abutted against the north transept, the lower part of the tower on that side is plain, the upper portion only being enriched with ornamental pannelings. Abbot Litchfield built this, shortly before the surrender of the monastery.⁴

July, 1834.

SINCE the above Communication was laid before the Society, a further excavation has been made, and three more sides of the Chapter-house discovered, at each angle of which were large buttresses with very deep foundations. To the south-west, part of a previously existing arched drain, 2 feet 2 inches wide by 2 feet 4 inches high, was traced about the

¹ In Dugd. Mon. new ed. vol. ii. p. 12, it is called "The Gateway which was formerly the principal entrance to the abbey." But that gateway has already been explained to have stood on the site of Rogers's house.

Tindal supposes, that the abbey church stood between *this* arch and the gateway; and, that "this arch had been one of the principal entrances into the church, into some chapel in the eastern part, into the presbytery or chapter house, or some other building connected with the church." p. 134.

² See note 2, page 9.

³ Abbot Adam, already noticed; "Clastrum quod Mauricius et Reginaldus abbates pro parte fecerant perfectum est." Ext. part. f. 180 b.

John de Ombresley, abbot from 1367 till 1379, "Edificavit unum panum Claustri contiguum ecclesie;" [viz. the north cloister,] "cum vitris et pavimentis pro dicto pano et uno alio." *Ib.* f. 187.

⁴ Tindal, Hist. Evesham, pp. 40, 132, 241.

length

length of twelve feet, the remainder having been removed to make room for the Chapter-house. A *third apartment* was also discovered, in the south wall of which was nearly inclosed the lower part of a large pillar (*in situ*) belonging to some former edifice. In the area further south, stood two similar pillars, with the ancient plaster floor in a perfect state, and the remains of a cross wall and doorway, with a chimney hearth in one angle, on which were traces of fire and the remains of soot: raised about one foot above this was placed the more modern floor, also well preserved.

COFFINS.

Many *Freestone Coffins* laid undisturbed beneath, but in contact with the floors. In those without lids, the bones were covered with lime rubbish, and well preserved.

No. 1 (see Plan). Contained wood dust, and iron nails; the lid of an interior leaden coffin had fallen in: the bones were decayed,¹ but their impressions remained strongly defined on the lid; the hands crossed over the breast. Length of coffin 7 feet, breadth at the foot 18 inches, at the head 2 feet.

No. 2. Appeared to be the body of a young person; the teeth perfect and their enamel undecayed; the hands crossed over the pelvis; a recess for the head was cut in the stone. Inside measure 6 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 9 inches at the head, and 10 inches at the foot.

No. 3. Similar to the last, but the teeth bad and decayed; the hands crossed over the breast.

No. 4. Had been disturbed² at, or before, the dissolution of the abbey; for the head of the coffin was broken off and removed. The skull and left arm were wanting, and the lower jaw was found close to the left hip. The teeth, bad and decayed, appeared to be those of an aged person. The right arm crossed the breast, and the leaden seal of a bull from Pope John XXII. was found close to the fingers in perfect preservation; here was wood dust, and nails. Breadth at the foot, 16 inches. This must have been the body of William de Chyryton, who was elected Abbot in 1313, confirmed by the above Pope, and died in 1344. John was Pope from 1316 till 1333.

No. 5. This coffin³ was inverted⁴ over the body, which was placed with the face upwards upon a decayed wooden slab. The recess for the head was unusually large, being 1 foot 1 inch and a half long by 1 foot 6 inches wide; the remains were entirely decomposed, only two teeth remained perfect; the skull and bones being converted into minute white crystals (phosphate of lime?). A silken drapery, of several folds and thicknesses, covered the body to the shoulders; on which the shape of the patellæ and vertebræ were distinctly marked. The legs were enveloped in leather boots, *right and left*, sewed up the back and over the instep, like modern top boots; the leather, being damp, tore easily, but after exposure to the air, it became tough and pliable. Length 7 feet 1 inch by 2 feet 6 inches at the head, and 18 inches at the foot; interior measure at the shoulders 1 foot 8 inches.

¹ William Upton, the 52d abbot, died in 1483, and was buried "Infra baptisterium et altare" [*below the font, and the altar.*] See *Archæol.* vol. xi. pp. 118, 137.

² See *Archæol.* vol. xx. p. 566.

³ *Ibid.* p. 567.

⁴ From a letter of Browne Willis to Dr. Charlett, dated "Whaddon Hall, Apr. 19, 1716," and published in "Aubrey's Letters of Eminent Persons," it appears that Cardinal Wolsey, before his body was removed to Christchurch, was found buried, as well as several other bodies at the same abbey of Leicester, under *inverted stone coffins*.

No. 6. At the head of the above, but not in a coffin, was a skeleton, whose leg and thigh bones had been removed, to make room for No. 5. Under, and not at the sides of this body, was wood dust, but no nails: from this it would seem that the body had been buried simply on a wooden slab. None of the teeth were wanting, although rather faulty; the skull large and fractured behind, as if from the blow of a pole or battle-axe. This might have been the remains of one of the knights who fell at the battle of Evesham, in 1265.

No. 7. A recess for the head. The body that of a child 3 feet 5 inches long; the arms disposed on each side; all the bones very perfect. Inside measure 3 feet 10 inches, outside 4 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 9 inches at the head, and 16 inches at the foot.

No. 8. No recess. A child two feet long. Inside measure 2 feet 11 inches; outside 4 feet 1 inch by 1 foot 5 inches at the head, and 13 inches at the foot. This and No. 7 were side by side, with lids resembling a hipped roof.

Nos. 9 and 10. Had been disturbed. The lids were broken and the bones displaced; interior length of one, 1 foot 11 inches; exterior, 2 feet 7 inches by 1 foot 2 inches at the head, and 10 inches at the foot: interior length of the other, 4 feet 10 inches by 1 foot 4 inches at the shoulders; this had a recess for the head.

No. 11. Containing the body of Abbot Henry, has been already described in *Archæol.* vol. xx. p. 567.

No. 12. Had been disturbed, and the bones removed. A thick blue stone lid laid near the spot. Inside measure 7 feet by 1 foot 8 inches at the shoulders, and 15 inches at the foot. A recess for the head 10 inches by 7 inches.

No. 13. A small coffin containing the bones of a child.

No. 14. These bones had been displaced and carelessly re-interred, prior to the dissolution, as the plaster floor remained entire. Length 6 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 11 inches at the head.

No. 15. One corner was *beneath* No. 14. This was the deepest we discovered. The sides were each formed of two blue stones, set edgewise; one at each extremity, similarly arranged, formed the ends, and three flat stones formed the cover. The interior leaden coffin was decayed in several places; its sides and ends consisted of four pieces not soldered, but lapped together at the angles. A leaden cover, nailed to the sides, had a rude cross cast upon the interior. The body¹ had evidently been re-interred, for the leg bones in leather boots, and the thigh bones, were placed on each side of the body; one arm crossed the breast, the other was wanting. Portions of the skull and other bones remained, the residue being changed into minute white crystals. The silk dress was similar to, though more decayed than those in Nos. 5 and 11; the tassel of a girdle was very perfect. At the head was a piece of lead, with the following inscription cut with a sharp-pointed instrument:

‡HIC. REQVIESCIT
DOMNVS. ABBAS
ÆLFRICVS. HVIVS
LOCI. ANIMA. SVA
REQVIESCAT. IN. PACE.
AMEN.

¹ In the time of Oswald, the 20th abbot, who was elected in 960, the abbey church fell down, and was rebuilt shortly afterwards. Walter, the 29th abbot, began building another church about the year 1077; when, in all probability, Abbot Ælfricus was re-interred. We only know that Ælfricus was the 22d abbot, and governed the abbey for a short time, between the years 980 and 1014.

The lead being decayed at one end, from contact with the body, some of the letters were obliterated; but they are here supplied in the smaller type. Length of stone coffin 3 feet 1 inch by 1 foot 2 inches.

Nos. 16 and 17. Wood coffins on a level with the stone ones.

Nos. 18 and 19. Also of wood, but rather deeper; below the latter, at a greater depth, were iron coffin handles, bones, and a tin plate, on which the figure of an angel with extended wings was impressed. This, in all probability, was ancient, as there is every reason to suppose that no interments had occurred here since the dissolution of the abbey.

No. 20. A wooden coffin.

No. 21. Three more, parallel to each other.

Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26. Five more. Beneath No. 24, were about twenty highly glazed tiles. (Plate LXVIII. No. 9, 10, 11, 12, 21, and Plate LXIX. No. 36 and 49).

Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30. Four stone coffins *outside* the south wall of the crypt, and two feet above the level of its floor. The lids and bottoms were blue stones, but the sides and ends were freestones, set edgewise, with a recess cut in the head stone; the whole were cemented together. The head and feet were visible on removing each lid, but the rest of the body was covered by fine gravel, intermixed with black decayed wood; above, and near them, were several skeletons.

No. 31. Similar, but without any gravel.

No. 32. Two freestone coffins, without recesses, parallel and close to each other, and their lids not mortared down. Each contained a full-sized skeleton; the leg and thigh bones being placed on each side the body, proved their re-interment. One of them 3 feet 3 inches long by 1 foot 3 inches wide, and 7 inches deep; the other 3 feet long by 13 inches and a half wide, and 6 inches and a quarter deep.

No. 33. Here, in the south-west angle of the crypt, two low walls were built upon the ancient plaster floor, at right angles to each other, forming with the main walls a tomb, containing fine mould and part of a skeleton. This had been disturbed at the dissolution, and must have been the remains of some distinguished personage.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE LXVIII.

- Fig. 1. Ground plan and elevation of one of the pilasters against the north wall of the nave.
2. Ground plan and elevation of the projection, between the nave and transept, opposite the north-west pier.
- a. The recess for an iron screen.
3. Ground plan of the west side of the north door, which led from the cemetery into the nave. The graves precluded our searching for a porch.
- b. The hinge.
- At c. the clear opening of the doorway was 8 feet 2 inches.
4. Ground plan and elevation of one quarter of the north-west pier, which supported the central tower.
- d. The corresponding recess to a, fig. 2.
5. Ground plan of the north-east column in the nave; showing at e, the pilaster opposite fig. 1. and at f, the section of the base for the gilt canopy (B in plan).
- g. The vertical section of the base of the columns in the nave.
6. Ground plan of the north side of "The Arch" in the cloister, which still exists.
- At h, the clear opening of the archway is 11 feet 3 inches.
- i, z. The lower niches, in which statues had been placed.
- j, k. Pilasters, upon the stone seat.
- l, l. Wall dividing the passage from "The second Apartment."
- m. Pilaster in "The second Apartment."
7. A beautiful figure in blue stone of a monk, in a recumbent posture. His cowl is distinctly seen at his back. Length of the fragment 1 foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Breadth at shoulders 9 inches. This was found at D (see Plan), and there are traces of gilding about the head.

T I L E S.

The tiles are mostly five inches square; but some only four and a half. The figures are yellow on a red ground, unless otherwise specified.

8. A spread eagle.
- 9, 10, 11, 12. Narrow tiles found under the coffin, No. 24 (see Plan).
13. Brown ground. A fragment with a grotesque head.
14. Similar, with a nun's head.
15. The arms of Edward the Confessor.
16. The arms of France.
17. Cheeky, yellow and red.
18. Shield yellow, chevrons red.
20. Probably the arms of Beauchamp Earls of Warwick, who bore Gules, a fess between six crosslets Or.
21. One of the three roses found under the coffin, No. 24 (see Plan).
22. Probably the arms of Washbourne of Wickamford, near Evesham, who bore Argent, on a fess between six martlets Gules three quatrefoils of the First.
24. Red figures on a yellow ground.
25. Shield and cinquefoils yellow, bend red. Probably the arms of Cooksey, who bore Argent, on a bend Azure three cinquefoils Or.
27. Inscription, "ELICABIT. MORTALI."

P L A T E LXIX.

- Fig. 1. A terminal rose, gilt. All the gilt ornaments had been coloured red, under the gold.
2. Battlement found near the east end. Several pieces of a similar pattern were found in the transept, and probably belonged to the central tower.
 3. A grotesque figure found at *M* (see Plan): a channel down the back communicated from the hole at *n*, between the legs, to that in the mouth. Height 3 feet, breadth 1 foot 6½ inches.
 4. Another grotesque figure without any channel or aperture, found at *I* (see Plan); height 3 feet 4½ inches, breadth 1 foot 9¾ inches.
 5. A beautiful bloodstone Cameo (full size), dug up in the garden of the Crown Inn, and representing an angel with expanded wings, holding a drawn sword in his right, and the scabbard in his left hand.
 6. Fragment, 1 foot 7 inches by 2 feet 1 inch high.
 7. A terminal, 6 inches by 5 inches.
 8. A rose.
 - 9, 10. Gilt roses.
 11. Gilt ornament.
 12. A groin from the Chapter-house and its passage.
 14. Three views of an elegant springer, richly gilt and coloured, 18 inches by 18, found at *H* (see Plan), in the crypt.
 - 15, 16. Gilt capitals.

Nearly all the ornamental carved work was richly gilt; but many of the most interesting specimens have been wilfully mutilated or defaced by the stone-axe; as if the workmen, employed in the demolition of the abbey, had been unwilling to leave posterity any traces of the splendour of this once stately edifice.

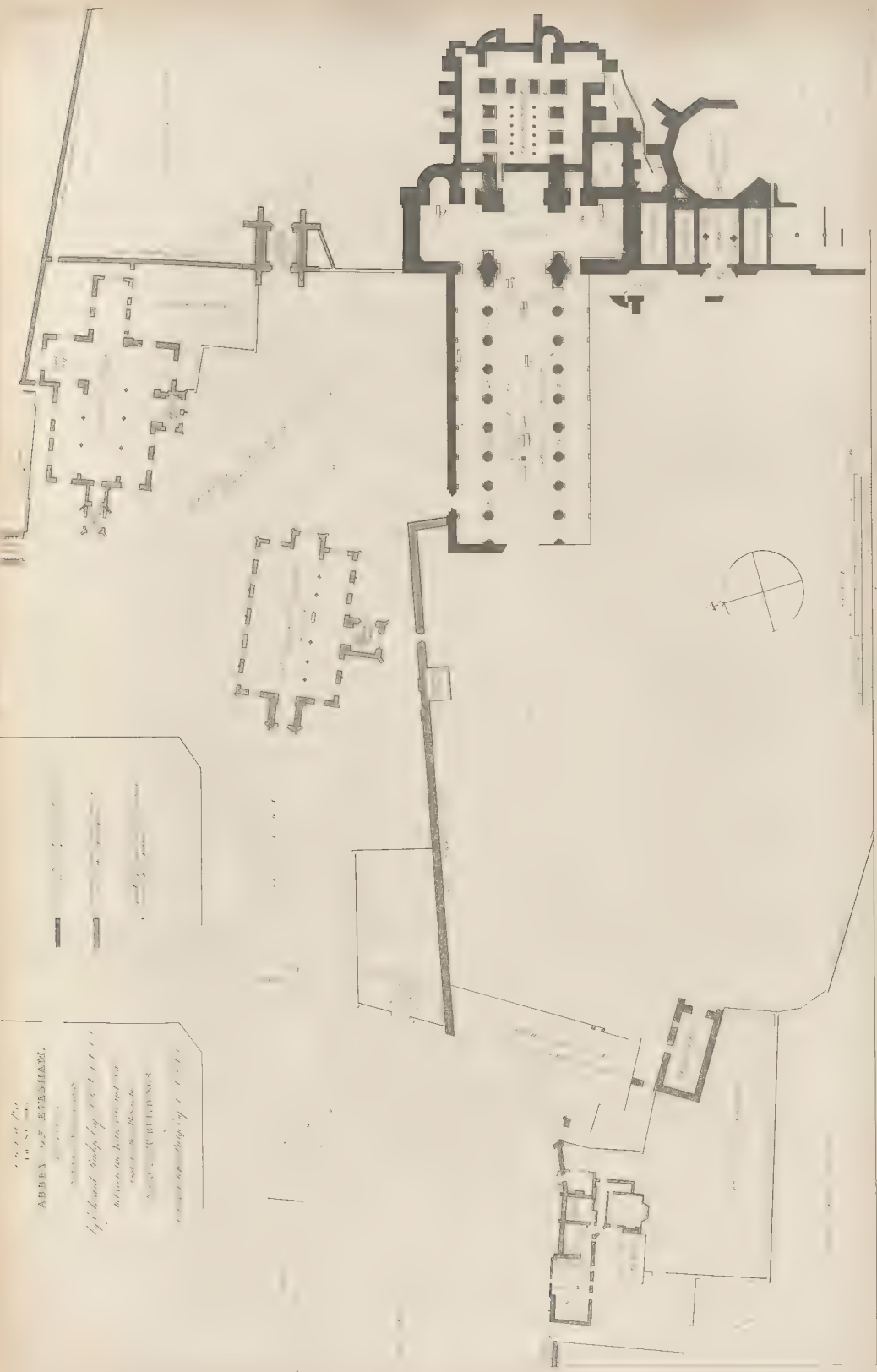
T I L E S.

17. Inscription, "ONCILIV. MISERIT. c" for "concilium miserit," which will be read correctly four times, if four tiles are united in one square.
- 18, 19. Brown grounds.
22. Inscription, "GRATIAS."
24. Inscription, "AS. DEO," for "Gratias Deo," letters red.
25. Green ground.
27. Brown ground.
29. Figures yellow, on a green ground. The pottery remarkably fine.
32. Green ground.
36. Red letters. Inscription, "INC." found under the coffin, No. 24 (see Plan).
46. Brown ground.
47. The same. A double vesica piscis.
48. Green ground.
49. Six tiles of this pattern found under the coffin, No. 24 (see Plan).

Many of these tiles, when united in squares of 4, 16, &c. form complete and very rich patterns.

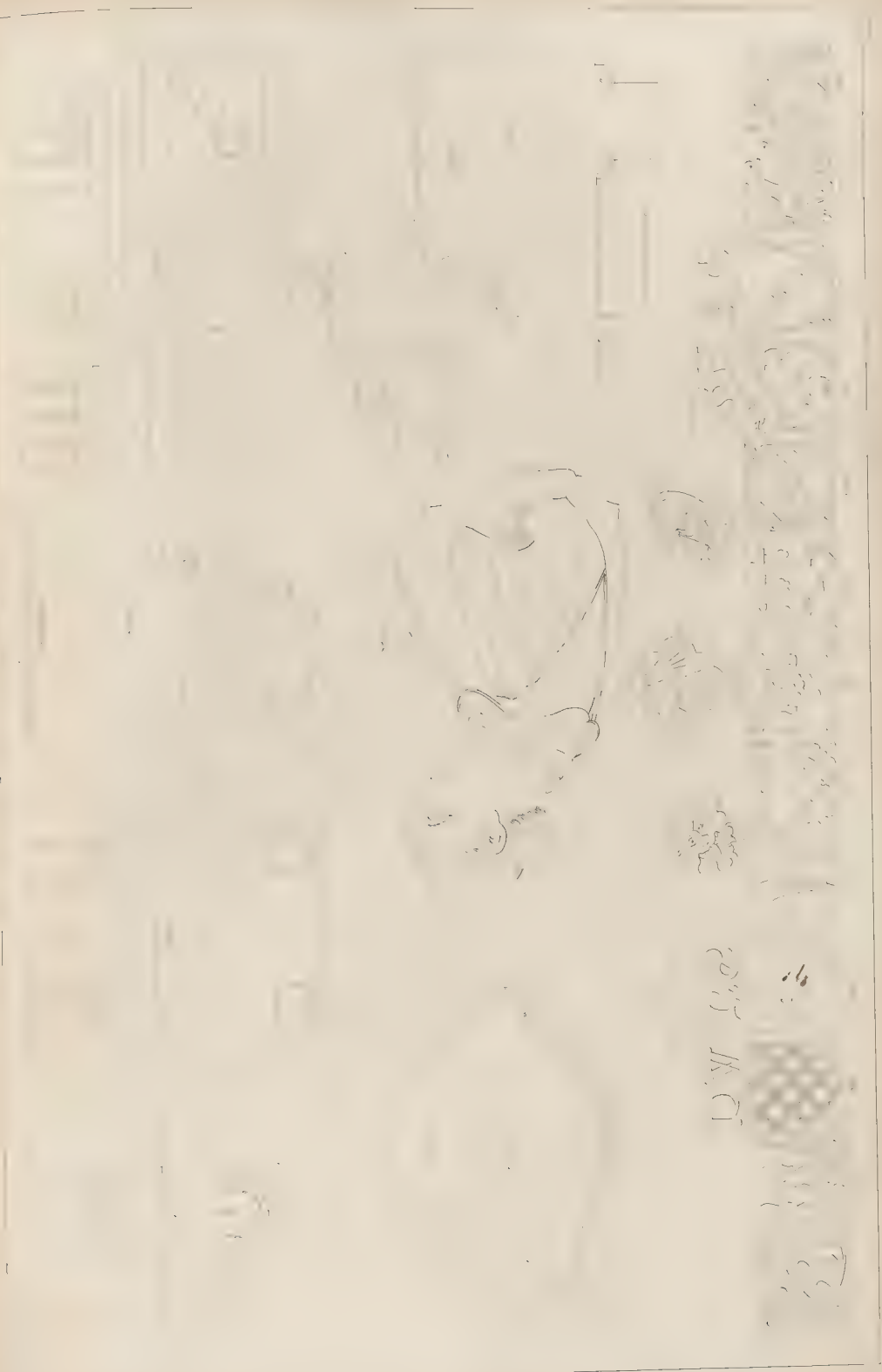
On examining the tiles found under the coffin, No. 24, it occurred to me that the number discovered would form a cross, by placing fig. 36 in the centre, one of fig. 49 on each side, one at top, and three at bottom. The three roses (fig. 21, Plate LXVIII.) at the extremity of the sides and bottom, and a finial (not drawn) at the top. In all, the number is eleven, the precise quantity dug up.

Many more patterns of tiles were discovered, but the most interesting have been selected to illustrate this memoir.

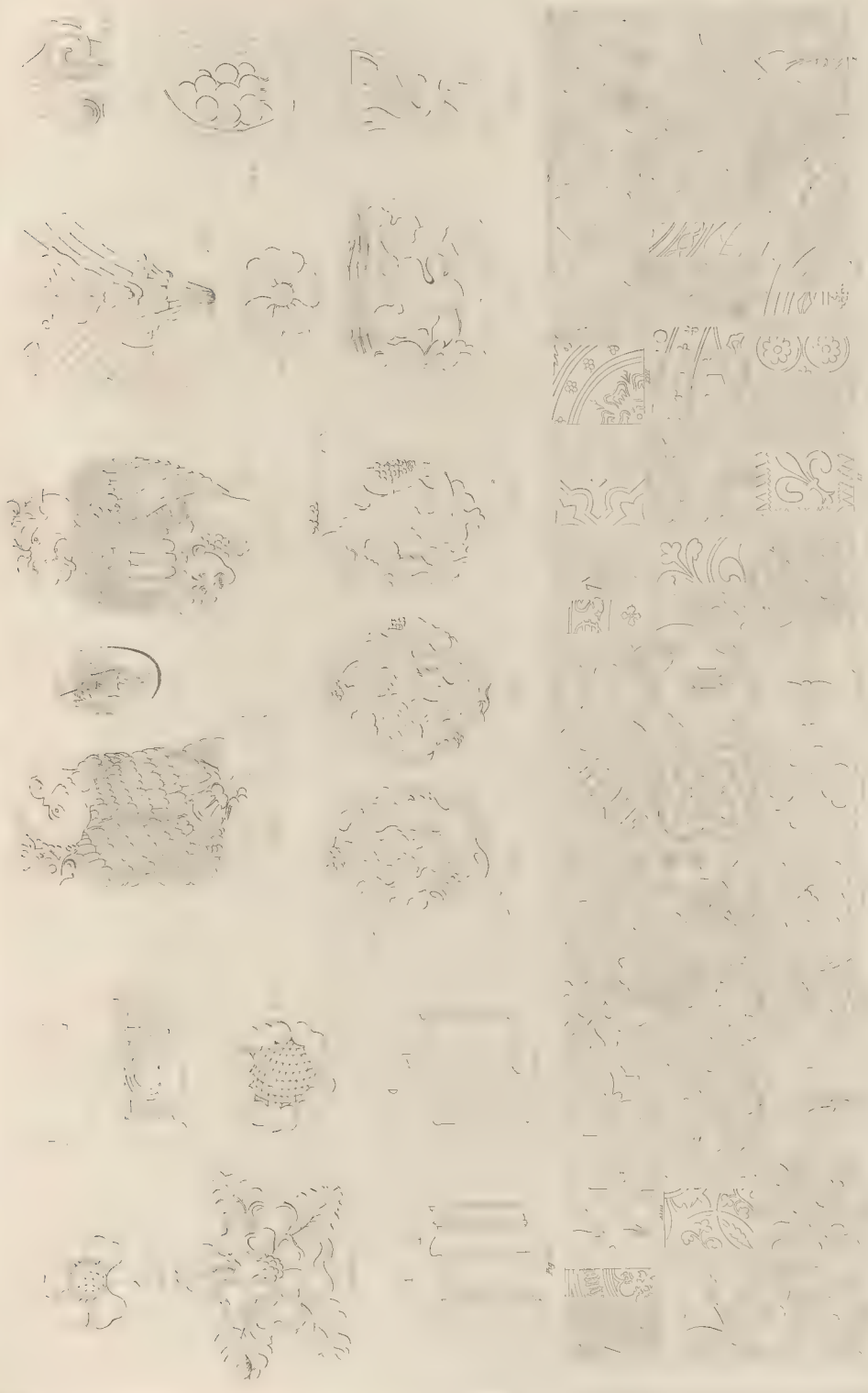


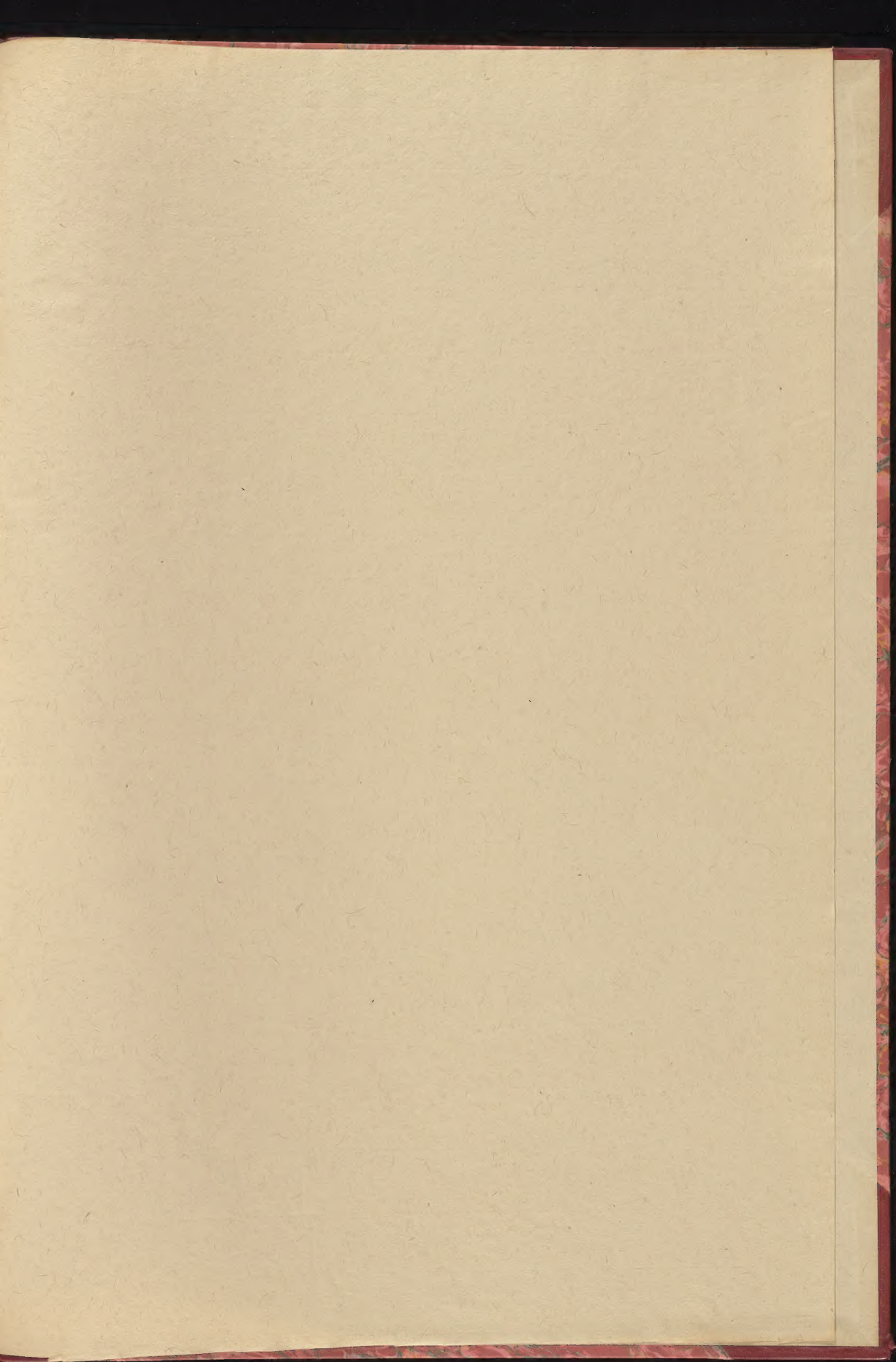
ABBEY OF EVESHAM.

The church of the Abbey of Evesham, as it was in the 14th century, is shown in the plan. The plan is based on the description of the church in the 14th century, and is not a modern reconstruction. The plan shows the church as it was in the 14th century, and is not a modern reconstruction.



(100) K. C.





87-11680 c.1

